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SIXPENCE.

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THE AMERICAN WAY OF DEALING WITH IMMIGRANTS, AND, IT IS SAID, SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS:
A SURGEON CONDUCTING AN EXAMINATION AT ELLIS ISLAND.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

Much attention has been called to America's methods of dealing with immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, New York. Every immigrant is subjected to a very strict examination by medical officers, which, it is reported, is admirably organised. It is said that not only the steerage passengers, but second-class passengers, are thus examined and detained, and this has aroused much indignation.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I READ in those newspapers in which I put my simple faith that allegorical designs descriptive of Law and Justice are being made a part of the new Court popularly referred to as "The New Bailey." I also learn on the same authority that the faces of real and eminent persons are being introduced into the scheme of allegorical figures. It was asserted that in the variety of the design were to be found the faces of the late Lord Salisbury, of Cardinal Manning, of the Chief Rabbi, and, last but not least, of Lord Halsbury. And it is here that my faith in the newspaper begins to fail me. If I were an allegorical artist, I might possibly introduce real faces into my composition, though it does not strike me as being very sound art, and does strike me as being more in the nature of a joke than in the nature of an allegory. It is the essence of allegory to be universal; it is the algebra of painting. Every good thing has a personal and an impersonal side. Religion, for instance, is a good thing; but it is no good unless it is both personal religion and impersonal religion. Again, a penny is a good thing, and it has a personal side and an impersonal side; the personal side is a portrait, the other side is an allegory. The portrait is popularly summed up as "heads"; the allegory is somewhat inadequately and disrespectfully described as "tails." It does not much matter which of the two you consider the head or the tail of humanity. Humanity is in that respect exactly like the Skye terrier; you do not know which is the head or which is the tail until it moves. But at least personality and impersonality are both essential to it; and the impersonal is apparently the older of the two.

Human philosophising seems to be about the oldest thing in humanity; probably older than cooking; probably older than ploughing; certainly older than practical politics. Men were certainly philosophers before they were soldiers; and I suspect that men were philosophers before they were men. And if you want a common indication of this it can be found in the fact that the oldest art is never natural art. The oldest art is always very symbolical and intellectual, crowded and coloured with things that mean other things; in a word, allegorical, like Egyptian art. Egypt is the strongest case, but only because it is the nearest. Drawing things as they are, as the Greeks did, is quite a late development; realism and even reality are altogether artificial things. Coarseness is quite a luxury of civilisation. Of the older allegorical tradition of the earth, Egypt is perhaps the last survival. I have always noticed in books that the silly characters who make blunders generally seem by accident to say very true things. Certainly no one ever said a truer word than Mrs. Malaprop when she talked about "an allegory on the banks of the Nile."

Still, the personal claim also exists; and, as I say, I should not object on principle to introducing actual faces into an allegorical design if I were painting the walls of the New Bailey, which, fortunately for them, I am not. But I cannot say that, if I were selecting a face or figure to introduce into my classical outlines, the face and figure I should select would be the face and figure of Lord Halsbury. He seems to me to be suited to a different style of ornament or architecture—something more rich, rococo, and individual, something more in the mediæval waterspout way. Then I should imagine that the pleasure of a public gentleman in being included in an allegory would be considerably determined by what that allegory was. It would be all very well, of course, if it were something respectful and manifestly appropriate. I mean if, for instance, the allegory represented "Humility" (Mr. Chamberlain) calling upon "Self-Effacement" (President Roosevelt) to conduct him towards the "Highest Good" (Lord Northcliffe); or again, "Silence" (Mr. Stead) comforting "Poverty" (Mr. Carnegie). But I do not think that public men could always be certain of being thus reverently and properly treated. And if I were putting some public men into allegories— But, as I say, I have not been given the job. On the back of a half-sovereign (that painfully rare object) you may see a very simple allegory of St. George and the Dragon. It looks very like a man on horseback killing a cockroach with a table-knife. I am not sure what statesman I should allegorise as St. George, but I can think of many competitors for the cockroach.

In the general world and not merely in the specially Church world, the most important and exciting thing that has happened for some time is Bishop Gore's declaration of the peculiar evil of the Anglican Church. I do not think that any other ecclesiastic of his position has stated so simply or so stringently that the main peril of the Church of England arises from the thing of which it is commonly most proud—its refinement; that is, its disposition to think and speak entirely in terms of the upper and upper-middle class. Those who defend the Church generally ignore this evil. But those who attack the Church generally ignore it even more. The modern enemies of the Anglican Communion can only raise the absurd cry of "Clericalism." The cry

of "Clericalism," like the cry of "Militarism," has really no meaning or application to the distinctively English dangers. There is no militarism in England; in one sense I wish there were: it might mean that we had an army. There is no clericalism in England; in one sense I wish there were: it might mean that we had a religion.

Clericalism means that clerics are powerful as clerics. Our clerics are not powerful as clerics; they are powerful as gentlemen. In England (as has often been said by admirers of the English method) the vicar has the influence belonging to the most refined man in the village. But in countries drenched with a strong dogmatic religion, countries like Catholic Ireland or Protestant Scotland, the priest is often almost the roughest and poorest man in the village. It is a vital mistake to confuse the reactionary politics of an English vicar with (let us say) the reactionary politics of some French abbé. The French priest has these politics because they are at that particular moment the clear and calculated politics of his Church, of his immense and terrible trade's union. He is reactionary in France; he would be revolutionary in Ireland. But the English vicar is not a Tory because his Church has ever decided on a Tory policy; he is a Tory because he is that kind of man. He is only a squire in black clothes. He would be just the same if he were a Major. Paste a pair of big, white moustaches on his honest, genial, red face, and you need not alter even by an intonation the torrent of his political remarks. I agree with those who think that this element of mere rank and fashion in the English Church is a thing to be regretted and removed. But I think it odd that many of those who declaim against it declaim also against doctrines and all definite theology. Surely it is clear that the only way to get equality is to get definition. Suppose you or I start an hotel; we may or may not have rules very severely stated in black and white. But at least we know what the result will be of the rules or the absence of the rules. If we have the hotel principles printed very plainly on a big board, we know that the poorest man in the place can always appeal to them. If we had no rules at all, we know quite well that the richest man in the place will certainly be the best served. Modern Socialists are always telling us that unrestricted competition in commerce always means the supremacy of the few. They do not seem to see what is equally obvious, that unrestricted competition in thought also means the supremacy of the few. A definition is the only alternative to a mere brute struggle; to have things settled in black and white is the only alternative to having them settled in black and blue. To have a theology is our only protection against the wicked restlessness of theologians. If the Church of England or any other body tries to do without doctrines, the poor will fall away from it more than ever; the poor are found precisely wherever doctrine is found, whether under Popery or the Salvation Army. If we succeed in including all creeds, we shall fail to include all classes. We talk of things being High Church and Low Church and Broad Church. No doubt there is a sense in which all three of them are actualities; and beyond doubt all three of them are infinities. But there is a falsehood in the modern assumption that breadth is the only kind of largeness. Breadth is a small thing; infinite breadth is a small thing. It is only one dimension.

The shocking and even bewildering mortality of the motor-car race in America is only another of the mysteries of that curious country. One odd impression produced on the mind is the easy and casual enumeration of millionaires, as if they were some common and, indeed, gregarious kind of animal. Where an English newspaper says, "A man running round the corner knocked another man over," an American newspaper says, "A millionaire running round the corner knocked over another millionaire." Where an English writer says, "I could only see two other men in the almost deserted street," an American writer says, "I could only see two other millionaires in the almost deserted street." We seem to be reading of groups of millionaires, rows of millionaires, long lines of millionaires, vast and turbulent crowds of millionaires. A little while ago one millionaire killed another with a revolver. On this recent occasion one millionaire killed another with a motor-car. I do not understand it. Perhaps the privilege of the duel is confined to millionaires, as it used to be confined to gentlemen, that faintly differentiated class. Perhaps as no one but a man of rank was entitled to bear arms, so only a man with a million is permitted to bear revolvers—or motor-cars. Perhaps the challenged party has the right to choose what kind of automobile he will be killed by. I do not know. I do not understand America. Nor do you.

Another singular thing is the abundance of extraordinary foreign names. Some of the names are German, some Swedish, some Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese, some (presumably) Yiddish, some (I should think) Zulu or Cherokee, and some of the names escape the most audacious conjecture. In face of all this people go on talking about the world-wide, omnipotent Anglo-Saxon race and the blood that is thicker than water. Blood may be thicker than water. The human head is sometimes thicker than either of them.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

ALTHOUGH we are assured by the makers of official statements that the Sultan of Turkey is no longer a sick man in the medical sense of the term, private advices from Constantinople do not bear out the reports of the official optimists. It is well to remember that Eastern etiquette forbids all reference to sickness, and that such etiquette is hardly likely to be relaxed in the case of the most important man in the world of Islam. If reports that are quite unprejudiced, and are likely to be founded on fact, are justified, the condition of Abdul Hamid is serious, and we must remember that the ruler of the Ottoman Empire entered his sixty-fifth year on the 22nd of September, and that he has been upon the throne for more than thirty years. His rule has been a very troubled one. He has been compelled to face crises from without and from within, and the burden of the Sultany might well have worn a stronger man to the condition of incapacity. Among the crimes of which Abdul Hamid II. has been accused, incapacity has never found a place. Europe has no ruler better able to deal with political developments of every kind, and certainly the House of Othman, which dates from the thirteenth century, has had no ruler whose defence of the Crescent against the encroachments of the Cross has been more sustained, more subtle—or less effective. It may be that the end is not far off; certainly there are signs to prove that the Foreign Office of more than one capital is preparing for emergencies.

As is inevitable at a time like this, rumours that are probably founded upon fact are busy with developments that may follow any change in the rule of Turkey in Europe. Years ago, the late Lord Salisbury, in one of those frank utterances which his opponents called "blazing indiscretions," declared that in supporting Turkey this country had "put its money on the wrong horse." If that be the case, it may be suggested that the money was not all lost, for the Convention of 1878, which handed Cyprus over to this country, is one upon which Lord Beaconsfield prided himself, and the property acquired has increased steadily in value. Perhaps the growth of the affection that was once merely platonic between the Wilhelmstrasse and Yildiz has had most to do with the change of policy that most students of Eastern problems deplore, and the new strategic railway that is to connect Damascus with Medina, and Konieh with Damascus, tells all too plainly to British statesmen a story of trouble to come. Is it on this account that one hears of an Anglo-Russian arrangement that will give the latter country a free path to the Mediterranean in return for an agreement with regard to India and Tibet and certain definite interests in Northern Persia? Austria is said to have a greedy eye upon Salonika, and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is prepared to go to any lengths to throw off the light burden of his allegiance to the Turk and turn Bulgaria into an independent kingdom. In times past it was the custom to defer the great Near Eastern crisis to the year in which the wise rule of the Emperor Franz Josef comes to an end, but the Sultan's serious illness threatens developments that show the instability of the balance of power in the half-civilised world over which he has ruled so long.

Peace in Europe at any price has long been the keynote of the modern diplomacy, but it would be idle to suppose that the changes in contemplation can be brought about without an appeal to the arbitrament of the stricken field. There may well be a disposition to believe that the House of Othman has no man capable of taking up the Sultan's burden, but it is foolish to ignore the fact that the war strength of the Turkish Army, excluding the unorganised troops who are known as "territorialists," is close upon a million men, that the field artillery is excellent, and that Von der Goltz has brought the fighting machine to a high state of efficiency.

Then, too, it is impossible to ignore the extraordinary feeling that the recent Japanese victories have aroused in the world of Islam. In this country we are apt to take things for granted in a fashion unknown to a people given to contemplation. We have forgotten already that down to Feb. 9, 1904, Russia was considered by the majority of civilised mankind to be the greatest of all world-powers, and that her defeat by an Eastern race that had made its way from the outer darkness to the charmed inner circle of civilisation in something less than half a century was received with astonishment and enthusiasm. If Japan, having little more than a sprinkling of the True Faith, could destroy Russia's naval and military prestige, what may not True Believers hope for in the day when they are called upon to do battle for their Faith? For the Mohammedan, whatever his position, there is at least one form of military service—one of the chief obligations imposed upon him by his religion—the duty of leaving business and family and every association that is held dear, to strike for the Faith when the Khalif of all Islam proclaims a Holy War. Only a few years ago such a contest would have been entered upon with more enthusiasm than hope; to-day there would be as much hope as enthusiasm.

Herein lies the greatest justification for the belief among those who give little heed to political gossip that no serious attempt will be made by the Powers of Europe, when Abdul Hamid's long and remarkable reign reaches its appointed end, to drive the Turk out of Europe. The internal weakness of Russia is a factor that has at least two aspects in this connection. First, it permits the belief that the country is not in a fit state to take any military steps that an Anglo-Russian agreement may have made politically possible. Secondly, it is unwise to overlook the fact that should the Russian unrest continue to spread, the Tsar's advisers may look to a popular war as a means of restoring the prestige of the House of Romanoff. If there were any spare money in the Imperial Treasury an Anglo-Russian agreement relating to Turkey, Persia, and India would seem to be the natural result of latter-day diplomacy. But so long as Russia's assets consist chiefly of paper roubles, her soldiers will have to be contented with such glory as is gained from conflict with unarmed Jews and peasants.

MUSIC.

THE AUTUMN OPERA SEASON.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—BECHSTEIN HALL.

PERHAPS the chief interest attaching to the first performance of the autumn season at Covent Garden lay in the search for new talent. While Madame Melba's Gilda is a very familiar performance to opera-goers, the important part of the Duke was in the hands of Signor Kriemer, a new-comer who was advertised to fill the rôle of Rodolfo in "La Bohème." Signora Giacomini, who made a brief and moderately successful appearance as Maddalena, was to fill Madame Giliert's part in "Butterfly." She sang the music when the opera was produced in Milan. The Sparafucile was a new-comer, and there was the momentary pleasure of waiting for the low F on which he takes his departure in the beginning of the second act. He reached his goal without effort.

Apart from other considerations, it is always pleasant to be back in Covent Garden, and to feel that the directors have some refuge to offer against the severity of the London autumn. Certainly the large first-night audience seemed to be very pleased to be in the opera-house once again, and granted a considerable measure of applause to some singing that was remarkable chiefly for the good intentions that may be presumed to have inspired it. It is not easy to deal with these early performances in a critical spirit, for when Madame Melba sings such rôles as Gilda and Mimi, there is a tendency to judge her companions by the standard that applies to her. First-night nervousness, the unaccustomed surroundings, hurried and fatiguing rehearsals, one and all must be considered in dealing with the newcomers; so it is better to say that one and all have met with hearty welcome and generous encouragement, while the old favourites who are sure of their greeting have deserved it. Special praise is due to Madame Giachetti and Madame Kirkby Lunn. Signor Mugnone has his orchestra well in hand, and added to the gaiety of the opening night by his rendering of the National Anthem. He commands an effective army of strings, but the quality of the brass could bear improvement.

In spite of the difficulties that have beset the path of music at Sydenham in recent years, the directors of the Crystal Palace still contrive to offer a series of first-class recitals for the autumn season. There seems little reason to doubt that if sufficient public response were forthcoming the Palace would be able to reassert its claims to the high position it held in the world of music in the 'sixties, 'seventies, and 'eighties. The tradition and the equipment are there, and nowadays Sydenham is more accessible than it has ever been, because the electric trams have helped to make many visitors independent of the slow and sleepy railway service. If the public response to the programme for the coming season is not satisfactory the fault will not be with the directors of the Crystal Palace. On Saturday, Oct. 13, Master Lionel Ovensen is to give a pianoforte and violin recital, and the programme is calculated to test his capacity severely, for the Bach "Chaconne" and Paganini's Concerto in D are set down for the violin, and Beethoven's A flat Sonata (Op. 26), with a rondo by Weber, for the piano. Miss Marie Hall will give a violin recital on Oct. 27, and Mr. John Coates will give a vocal recital on Nov. 3. On Nov. 10 Lady Hallé and Mr. Leonard Borwick announce a piano and violin recital, and a week later M. Jean Gerardy will give a cello recital, assisted by Mr. Harold Bauer on the piano. The three clever sons of Professor Hambourg, Mark, Boris, and Jan, give a recital on Dec. 1, and the season will come to an end on the following Saturday, when an orchestral concert will be given by the Crystal Palace Orchestral Society, under the direction of Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock.

The autumn list of fixtures at Bechstein Hall is of more than common interest. A very large proportion of the world's best singers and players are attracted to the house in Wigmore Street when they wish to appeal to a London audience. In October Sarasate and Lady Hallé will give violin recitals, and the pianists include Leonard Borwick and Frederick Fairbanks. In November Godowsky, Sarasate, Pachmann, and Joachim will play, and Madame Kirkby Lunn, Victor Maurel, and Plunket Greene are among the singers who will give recitals. Joachim is giving a series of concerts beginning on Nov. 23, and the programme will delight the lovers of Brahms's exquisite chamber-music.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE NEW "BELLE" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

SWEET have been the uses of advertisement to the Vaudeville management during the last few weeks; and the rivalry of two popular stage-beauties, the secession of a dissatisfied "star" actress, the break-up of what seemed a firmly established theatrical partnership, and the changes necessitated by these alarms and excursions, have all been ingeniously turned to the profit of "The Belle of Mayfair." Cleverest move of all has been Messrs. Gatti's engagement for the leading rôle of their piece of pretty and youthful Miss Phyllis Dare, who, for special reasons, commands just now the sympathy of our chivalrous if sentimental London public. Happily, neither the play nor the new "belle" herself stands in need of any adventitious recommendations. Miss Dare makes up for her lack of experience by girlish grace and a very charming naturalness, and she sings and acts with all the engaging confidence of youth. Mr. Courtice Pounds, as good a comedian as vocalist; Mr. Arthur Williams; Miss Camille Clifford, with her piquant "Gibson Girl" ditty; and Miss Louie Pounds, who keeps up the Savoy traditions of refinement; all contribute their share towards a very enjoyable entertainment.

By an error made in the hurry of going to press, the photographer of the very excellent photograph of the broadside of the *Dreadnought*, published in *The Illustrated London News* of last week, was not correctly given. It was by Messrs. G. West and Son, Southsea.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The Triple Alliance Question.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr Von Tschirschky, is proceeding to Vienna and Rome to confer with the Kaiser's Ambassadors in those cities, Count Wedel and Count Monts, and there is a fairly general opinion in political circles that the visit is associated with the Triple Alliance.



Photo. Mansuet.

M. CHAUTARD,

To Receive the Lord Mayor in Paris.

German papers last week, such an alliance would lead to a union of the British Navy with the French Army in the event of a European war, and the position of Germany, should such an alliance be brought about, would be very critical indeed. It is needless to comment upon the story on this side of the Channel, because we are absolutely without information, but if it be generally believed, the German anxiety is not difficult to understand, and the need for the Triple Alliance is greater than it ever was. At the same time, it will be remembered that the Anglo-Austrian and Anglo-Italian relations are excellent, and if the Anglo-German relations are not all they might be, the fault is hardly with this country.

Our Portraits. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, accompanied by twenty Aldermen and fifty members of the Common Council, are paying a visit to Paris, and will be received at the Gare du Nord by Monsieur Chautard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and successor of Dr. Brousse, who was the host of the London County Council. On Monday the visitors will be entertained at the Hôtel de Ville, and Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to seeing Paris. It is likely

If this famous compact should not be denounced next year it will run on till 1914, and the semi-official Press of Italy declares that Rome has no intention of denouncing it. While on the one hand relations between Austria and Italy are not as good as they might be, German public opinion has been exercised considerably by a rumour that Great Britain and France are contemplating an alliance that will embrace Russia and Japan. As outlined in the

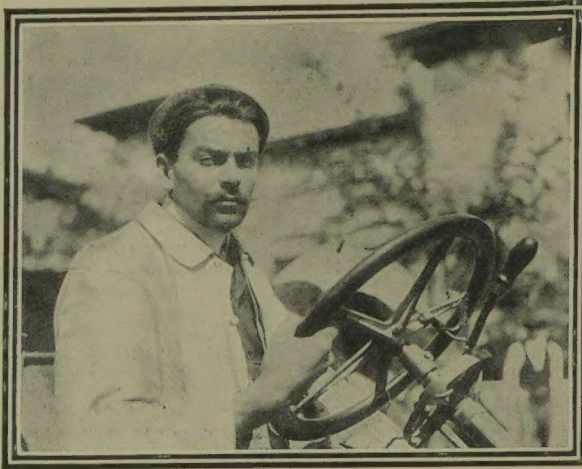


Photo. Branger.

THE WINNER OF THE VANDERBILT CUP: WAGNER.

English stage terminated in 1873. Old playgoers will remember her appearance as Francesca da Rimini, Mary Stuart, and Lady Macbeth.

On Saturday last the great American motor-race for the Vanderbilt Cup was run on Long Island, and witnessed by some two hundred thousand spectators. The course was nearly thirty miles in length, and the race was ten times round the course; the track was wet, and there was some fog. The winner was Wagner, the representative of France, who drove a 100-horse power Darracq. His average speed for the

hundred years, can be seen together. King Oscar II., Sweden's present ruler, was born in 1829, and has occupied the throne since 1872. His eldest son, the Crown Prince Gustav, was born in 1858, and married a daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. His eldest son, Gustav Adolph, Duke of Scania, married the Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught in 1905; and the fourth in the direct line of succession is the infant Gustav Adolph, born in April last.

Monsignor Molloy, Vice-Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, and Rector of the Catholic University of Dublin, died suddenly last week in Aberdeen. He was in his seventy-third year, and had enjoyed a long and brilliant career. A Professor of Theology and Natural Philosophy, he was appointed a member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland in 1880, and was made a Fellow two years later. He took an important part in the development of Irish education; he was a popular lecturer,

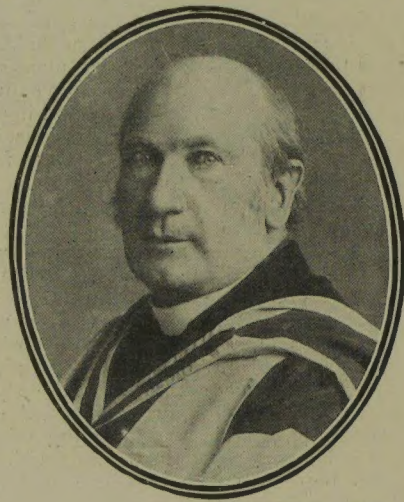


Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE LATE MONSIGNOR MOLLOY,

and the author of several scientific and literary works. Mgr. Molloy was a consistent Home Ruler, but was popular among many who could not share his political views.

One of the social events of the week will be the marriage of Herr von Bohlen-Halbac to Fräulein Bertha Krupp, elder daughter of the late Herr Krupp, of Essen. The marriage will take place on Sunday at the Villa Huegel, near Essen, and will be attended by the Kaiser, who has always shown a great interest in the Krupp family. The bridegroom is in the Diplomatic service, and is Secretary of the Prussian Legation at the Vatican; while Fräulein Bertha Krupp takes considerable interest in the great works over which her father presided, and has devoted special care to the progress and well-being of the many hundreds of operatives employed by the firm.

On Nov. 13 a special performance will be given at the Palace Theatre for the benefit of Miss Emily Soldene, who in years past was undeniably the queen of the lighter stage. As Drogan in "Geneviève de Brabant" she drew all London to the Old Philharmonic at Islington. She has travelled all over



Photo. Kessler.

FRÄULEIN BERTHA KRUPP.

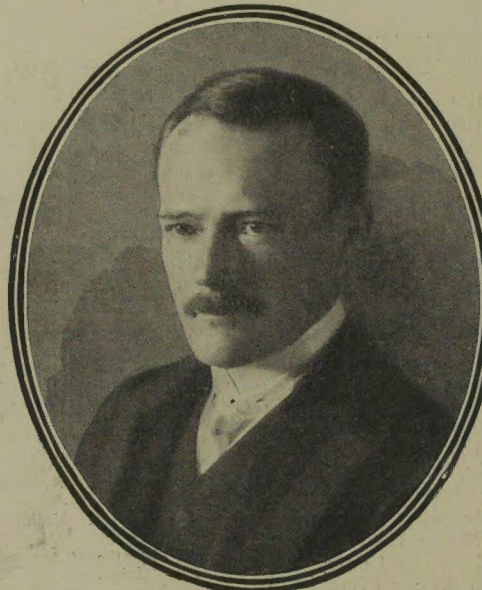


Photo. Kessler.

HERR VON BOHLEN-HALBAC.

Fräulein Bertha Krupp is to wed Herr von Bohlen-Halbac on October 14.

complete course of 297 miles was over a mile a minute. The interest taken in the race was very great, but the day was marred by a series of unfortunate accidents. One machine slipped and ran into a group of men and boys with fatal results, and another machine struck a man who ran across the course, and killed him instantly. It has been decided to abandon the Cup Course, owing to its proximity to New York.

A very interesting royal family group is pictured on this page, where four generations of the House of Ponte Corvo, which has ruled Sweden for close upon a



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI,

Noted Italian Tragédienne.

that there will be a semi-gala performance at the Opera on Tuesday night, and that a reception at the Foreign Office will bring an interesting and significant visit to a close.

Madame Adelaide Ristori, who died at Rome on Tuesday last, was one of the great tragic actresses of Italy. She had reached the age of eighty-six, and her acting created a furore in Paris more than fifty years ago. In England and in the United States she had a large following, but her regular connection with the



Photo. Magasin.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF SWEDISH ROYALTY: THE KING OF SWEDEN, THE CROWN PRINCE, HIS ELDEST SON PRINCE GUSTAV, AND PRINCE GUSTAV'S BABY SON.



Photo. Russell.

MISS EMILY SOLDENE,

Bénéficiaire at the Palace Theatre on November 13.

the world, and has published an interesting book of recollections.

The Liberals and the Labour Party.

While foreign affairs claim a great part of the attention of the reading public and a large share of the newspaper columns, a home question of the first importance to our national life is becoming more serious day by day. The Labour Party in the House of Commons is divided against itself;

CANVAS HOMES AMONG THE RUINS OF VALPARAISO:

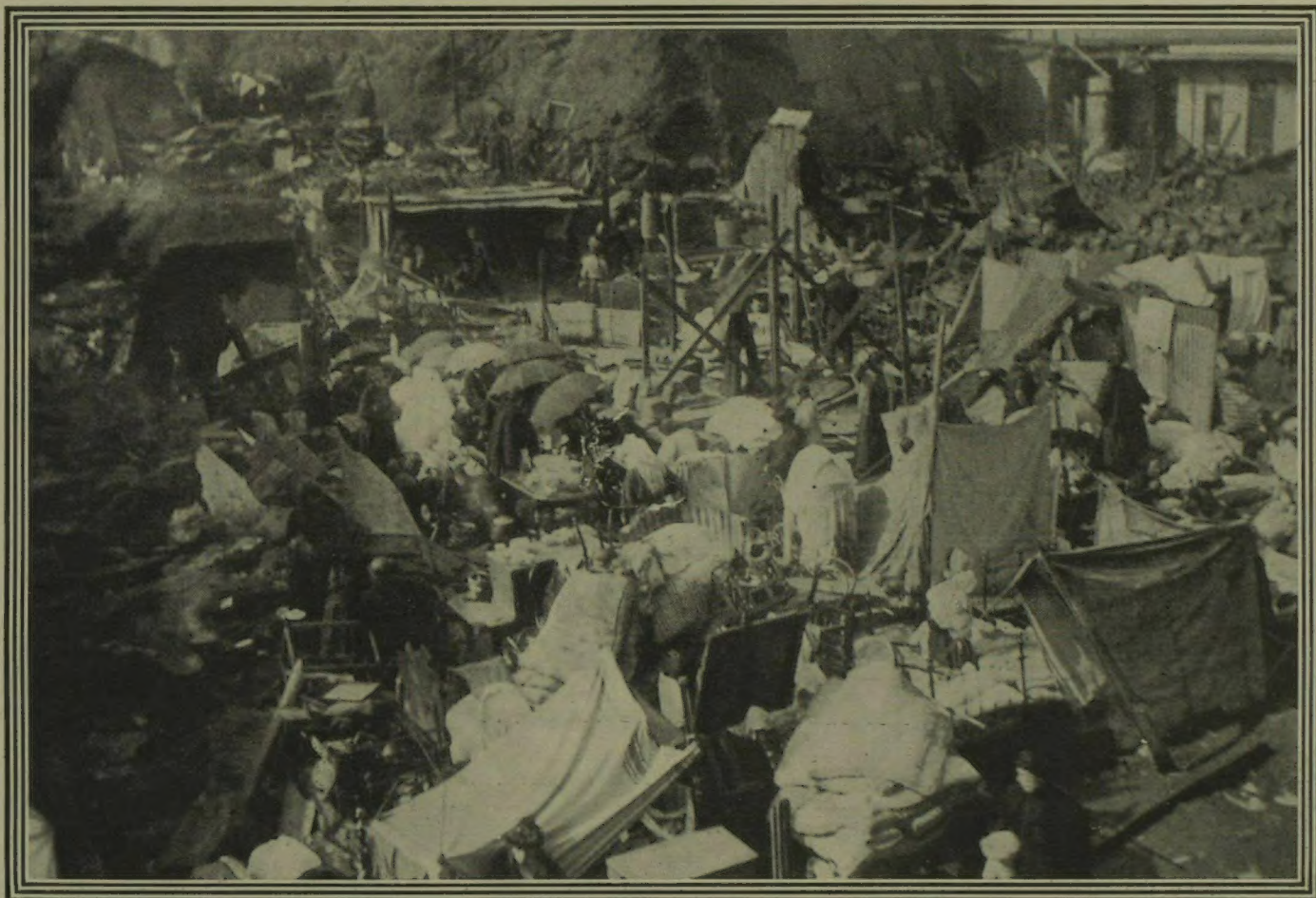
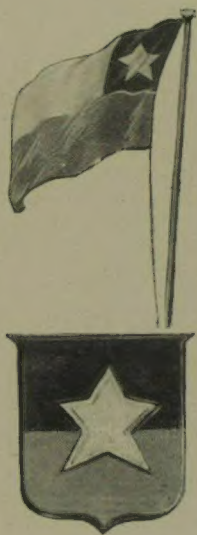
TEMPORARY DWELLINGS IN THE STREETS OF THE DEVASTATED CITY.



REFUGEES FROM THE EARTHQUAKE IN THEIR TENTS
IN VICTORIA SQUARE.



THE PRESIDENT, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT, AND THE COMMITTEE
RIDING THROUGH THE RUINED STREETS.



A TOWN OF TENTS IN A CITY OF DESOLATION: THE ENCAMPMENT ON BARON HILL.



FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE EARTHQUAKE CAMPING
OUTSIDE THEIR DAMAGED HOUSES.



WOMEN COOKING A HASTY MEAL IN THE OPEN AIR
IN VICTORIA SQUARE.

As we noted last week under our photographs showing the damage wrought in Valparaiso, thousands of people were left homeless by the earthquake. For their benefit shelters and rough tents were erected in many of the streets and open places, much as they were after the earlier disaster at San Francisco. The chaotic state to which the city was reduced, and the manner in which many of the citizens had to live, is strikingly illustrated, in particular, in our centre photograph.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JUAN FEHRENBURG.]



THE CUP WON BY VISCOUNT GLERAWLY AT THE SOUTH OF IRELAND GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lord Glerawly is the eldest son of Earl Annesley, and was born on February 25, 1884.

there is a small section that remains faithful to the traditions of Liberalism, and a larger section whose Socialistic ideals are being expressed with a happy disregard for present-day economic conditions. Individualist Liberalism and Labour Socialism are at war, and the procedure of the Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation, which terminated at Swansea last week, has a very serious significance. Many politicians hoped that Socialism in this country would acquire knowledge before it acquired power, but these hopes have been dashed. Steps are being taken to compel all miners to join the Federation, and with the Trades Disputes Bill behind them, Unions have a power that is likely to be abused. The Home Secretary is to be interviewed on the question of an Eight Hours Bill for coal-miners, and if they fail to get satisfaction from Mr. Herbert Gladstone—who, by the way, is not regarded as one of the strong men of the Cabinet—they will seek to raise the present minimum wage. It is clear that the present condition of the industry does not warrant an increase of wages, and the Socialist section of the Labour Party proposes to provide the necessary funds by agitating for State ownership and control of the means and instruments of all material production, distribution, and exchange. This nationalisation is, of course, to be carried out at the expense of the capitalists. If Socialist members have the time they would do well to refer to "Coriolanus," and study the pretty story told by Menenius Agrippa to the mutinous citizens of Rome. At

the present moment the situation is serious rather than critical, but it is clear that our statesmen are face to face with a problem of the first magnitude. It borrows an added danger from the fact that the Socialist party in this country has not yet been able to deal with economic problems upon the safe basis of supply and demand.

Cuban Affairs.

Relations between the United States and Cuba are almost as unsettled as the weather. It is likely that Mr. Taft will be relieved of his post as Provisional Governor, and will be replaced by Mr. Charles Magoon, who is said to have special qualifications for dealing with the situation as it stands at present. This change of office is no reflection upon Mr. Taft's qualifications; it may be accepted rather as an indication that his services are required at Washington. A feeling is growing throughout the States in favour of annexation, and, indeed, there are rumours that the revolution against President Palma was inspired less by grievances associated with the elections than by the freely spent money of certain speculators who had their own commercial axes to grind. In Cuba, as in most South American Republics, there is a fairly general feeling that the spoils of war belong to the victor, and that if a man can corner elections and turn them to personal account, he is little better than a fool if he allow such outside considerations as morality to influence his actions. Judged from this standpoint, ex-President Palma must be regarded as a first-class administrator. The future is full of uncertainty. President Roosevelt is said to be anxious to restore the Government to a proper footing, and then to leave the Cubans to themselves. If he can succeed once more in forcing his will upon his colleagues, the United States tenure of office may be brief; but it is quite certain that American financiers can arrange a revolution when they please, and can always find a good stock of grievances to justify the revolutionaries.

Russian Affairs.

In the past week serious attention has been called to the condition of Russian finances. A confidential report from the Minister of Finance to the Premier was published in a Paris newspaper and reproduced in London, and while the Russian Government has denied

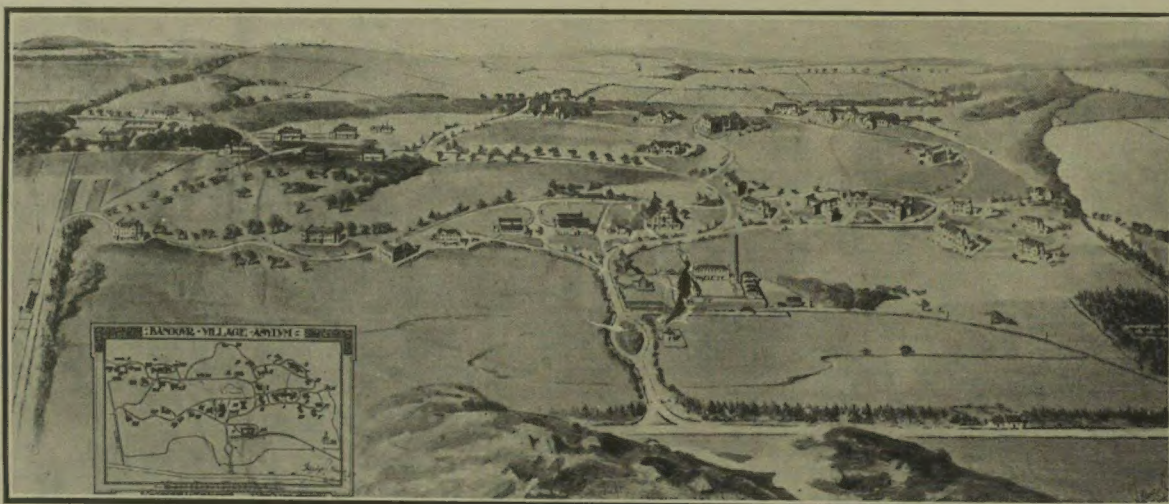


Photo, Topical Press.

RAISING THE TOP STONE OF THE STATUE OF FAME AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

On Monday last Mr. Holliday, of Messrs. Holliday and Greenwood, the contractors, placed in position the top stone of the statue of Fame, which has been placed on the central dome of the new Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. New trowels were used for the ceremony, and after the stone had been hoisted into place the Union Jack was unfurled.

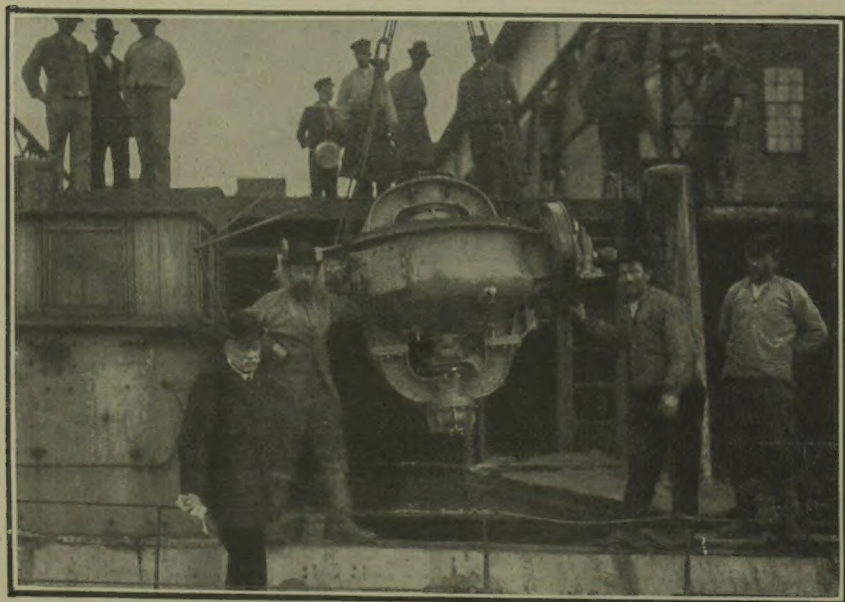
hundred million roubles. The cost of the struggle between the Government and the Revolutionaries is tremendous; even pogroms involve a large expenditure on the part of St. Petersburg. There are twelve hundred and sixty millions of rouble notes in circulation, and apparently some thirty per cent. of this huge amount has no metallic basis, and this in spite of the fact that the foreign loan of April last brought nearly seven hundred million roubles into the Treasury. It is clear that while present conditions prevail Russia can look for no more money from foreign investors, and though the prices of Russian bonds may be kept up by devices familiar to financiers, most people will hold them very dear even at the present market quotations. The one good point about the situation, as far as the people of Russia are concerned, lies in the fact that the Government may shortly be compelled to suspend its campaign against Liberalism for lack of funds to carry it on. The bureaucracy may even make substantial concessions to the new Duma in order to raise money at home; but the outlook from head-quarters at St. Petersburg is as black as it can be, and students of history will not need to be reminded of the similar conditions in high places that preceded the French Revolution.



A GARDEN CITY FOR LUNATICS: THE "VILLA," OR SEGREGATE, SYSTEM ADOPTED AT BANGOUR.

The Lunacy Board of Edinburgh have erected an asylum for their insane poor on the garden-city principle, and this was opened the other day by Lord Rosebery, who is Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire. The asylum is the first complete example of the system it represents in Great Britain. The experiment in thus dealing with lunacy will be watched with much interest.

the report in form, it has been compelled to admit it in substance. It is clear that Russia's Finance Minister is unable to meet the demands put forward by the different State departments. In the last two months, the note circulation has increased by one



Photo, Schaul.

AN INVENTION DESTINED TO PREVENT MAL-DE-MER BY COUNTERACTING THE ROLL OF SHIPS.

Our photograph shows an invention which a young engineer named Otto Schlick claims will prevent mal-de-mer by counteracting any tendency a ship has to roll. It takes the form of a specially constructed turbine, which is fixed on the vessel's bottom. It has been tested on a torpedo-boat, and has already met with success. Its adoption on liners is eagerly awaited by those who find even the mildest of Cross-Channel trips an undertaking to be feared, and, if possible, avoided.



Photo, Cooke.

A BRITISH GUN-VESSEL LOST AFTER BEING USED AS A TARGET FOR THE CHANNEL FLEET: H.M.S. "LANDRAIL."

The "Landrail" was recently used as a target, and was in tow of the tug "Camel" after the trials when she began to list heavily to starboard and settle by the bow. The vessel sank slowly, but the temporary crew on board of her (15 men and a Lieutenant) were in some danger. Signaller Wardley was drowned, despite the gallant efforts of the Lieutenant, who kept him afloat until he himself was exhausted. Our photograph shows the "Landrail" passing the Tower Bridge on the occasion of the opening.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



THEIR MAJESTIES AWAITING THEIR GUESTS
IN AN ABANDONED HUT.



THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE
ROUGH GRASS.



THEIR MAJESTIES RESTING DURING
THE SHOOT.

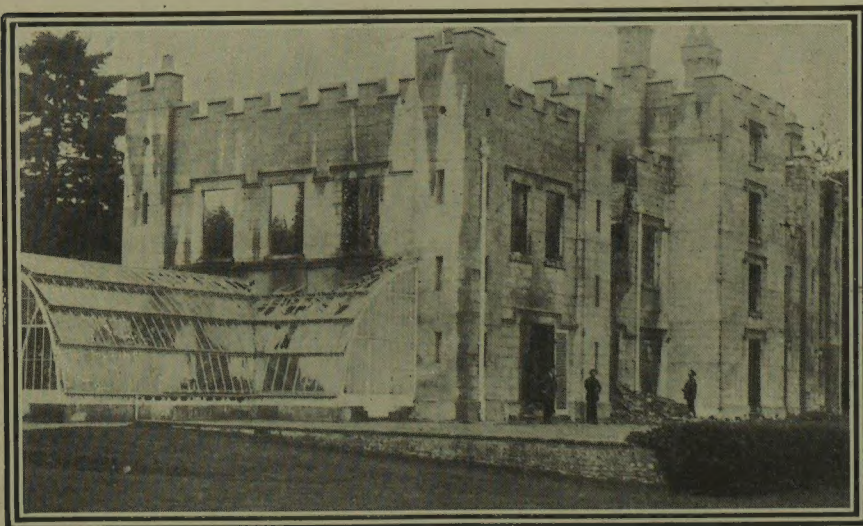
QUEEN ENA JOINING IN A SHOOT WITH HER HUSBAND: THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN OUT SHOOTING.
Our photographs show the first shoot of the season, which took place recently on the estates of the King of Spain.



CELEBRATING LOMBARDY'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL GRAPE-HARVEST FOR SEVEN YEARS: THE DAY OF BACCHUS AT TONZANICO.

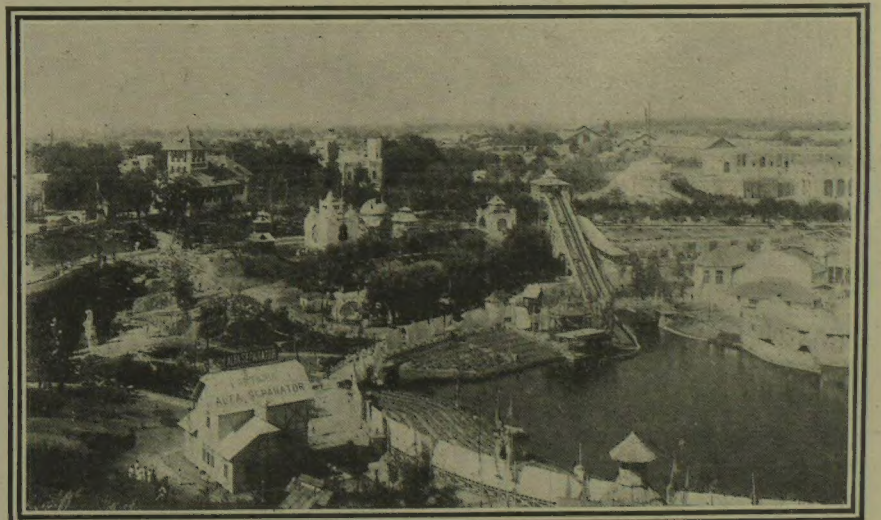
DRAWN BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT TONZANICO.

Vintage-time in High Lombardy is celebrated in years of prosperous harvest by the consecration of a day to a procession in honour of Bacchus. The "god," bearing his staff adorned with grapes and vine leaves, and escorted by men carrying leather wine-sacks, passes in procession through the district of the vineyards. The celebration is observed more particularly at Tonzanico. For some seven years past the harvest has been so unsuccessful that the feast has not been held; but this year the vintage was admirable, hence the renewal of the celebrations.



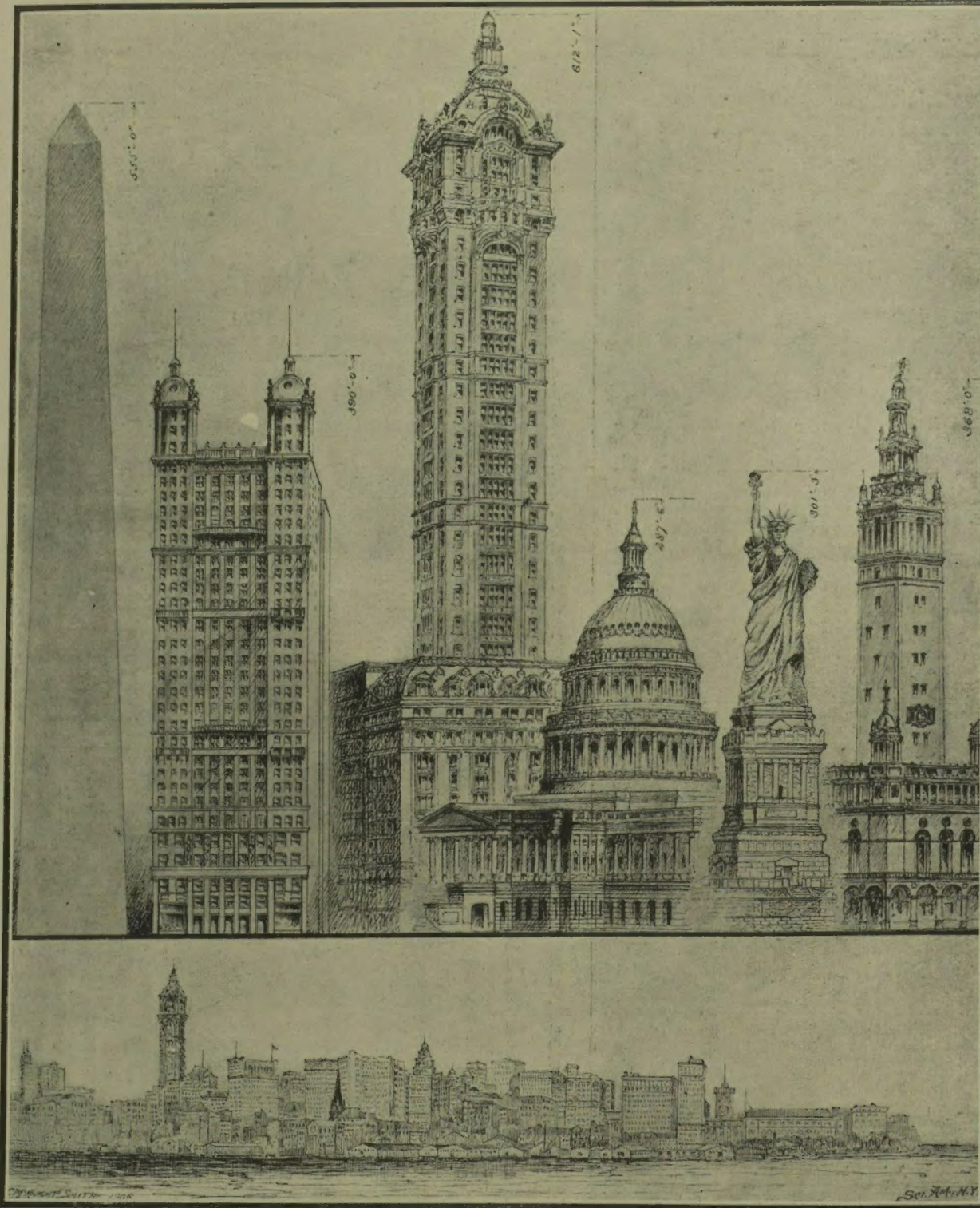
THE MYSTERY OF THE FIRE AT TEKEL'S CASTLE, CAMBERLEY:
THE RUINS.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the cause of the strange fire at Tekel Castle. A safe found open among the ruins suggests to some that burglars first forced this safe and then set fire to the buildings; other opinion has it that there was a gas explosion.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT BUCHAREST IN HONOUR OF THE FORTY
YEARS' REIGN OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

The exhibition, which is near the Karol Park, consists of some sixty official buildings, and eighty buildings belonging to ordinary exhibitors. England is partially represented by several amusements, notably a miniature naval fight and a water-chute.



NEW YORK'S NEW 612-FOOT SKY-SCRAPER, COMPARED WITH OTHER TALL BUILDINGS
IN THE LOWER CITY.

The 612-foot office-building now in course of erection in the Lower City of New York will be the loftiest structure of masonry in the world, and it is thought that it marks the limit for such structures. The American artist whose pictorial prediction we give does not agree with this, and imagines the New York of the future a city of even higher sky-scrapers than it is at present. He includes in his drawing Manhattan and Governor Islands, and the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. The new building will form part of the extension of the Singer building at the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, and will have forty-one storeys.

THE DRAWING COMPARING THE HEIGHTS IS REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



NEW YORK, THE CITY OF SKY-SCRAPERS, AS AN AMERICAN ARTIST IMAGINES IT WILL BE
IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WEARING THE PRAYER-BOARDS IN A TIBETAN MONASTERY.

DRAWN BY C. ARRIENS.



LAMAS DOING PENANCE BEFORE THE HOLY OF HOLIES IN KUM-BUM.

The monastery of Kum-Bum, once the residence of the Dalai Lama, was founded in 1360, and stands in the midst of buildings that include the famous Church of Ten Thousand Pictures. Some three thousand monks live there; formerly there were seven thousand. Before the Holy of Holies are six cloth-covered columns, each of which has on its upper part a "skirt" of pleated cloth, and the floor is covered with prayer-boards. These, having been in constant use for centuries, have been worn into deep grooves by the lamas doing penance. Before worshipping, the lama removes his outer garments and his shoes, and, often, protects his hands by means of felt or fur pads. Then he bows, and throws himself prostrate on the praying-boards, with his forehead against them. The lama wearing the "Roman" helmet is of a higher caste than the others, and carries a prayer-bell in one hand.

NOVELS, TWO ART-BOOKS, AND ANOTHER.

HAPPY the generation of English boys and girls—and we believe there will be many of them—which is taught history by Mr. Kipling! For teaching history is what Mr. Kipling, with the help of Puck of Pook's Hill, is doing in his latest book (Macmillan). English history, of course, and taught (and where or how better?) with foot on Sussex soil and Sussex—"silly Sussex for everlastin'," as Hal o' the Drift said—lying all around to point the moral and adorn the tale. It was at Willingford that Welend, "Smith of the Gods," forged the sword—"a dark grey, wavy-lined sword," clean and sound and breathed upon like Mr. Kipling's own prose. It was at Pevensey that Sir Richard Dalyngridge, for all the world like Sir Isumbras at the Ford, held the manor and won the Lady Elueva. To Pevensey, also, England's gate, came Sir Fulke to old de Aquila. All the things happened there, and we could almost wish that, like Dan and Una, we were Sussex born and bred, that they might all take on for us, too, the glamour of the good and homely things at Boyhood's door. But the stories are here for all boys, and some of their wisdom as well, the wisdom of Puck's magic, which is so good for the elders; and all the wonderful things happen wonderfully for us, on this October day, while Hobden grubs the oak, and the crack of guns is in the air, and Gleason's bull plays Robin all over the farm. "Puck of Pook's Hill" is written in fine prose by a poet. Through the prose runs the tense, passionate love of England—

She is not any common Earth,
Water or wood or air,
But Merlin's Isle of Gramarye—

which perhaps can only be felt by the poet among her sons who has lived out of her awhile.

Mr. Charles Lewis Hind has written an art-book with incidents, with emotions, with a hero. "The Education of an Artist" (A. and C. Black) is the story of one Claude Williamson Shaw, who lived the life of a man of affairs until at the age of thirty-three he discovered that he had eyes to see. That Shaw's eyes were blind, kitten-like, so long, and that they should be opened thus late to a world of transcendent landscapes and overwhelming works of art, is the more curious since Shaw's business had been in the art department of a publishing house. But Mr. Hind may well claim the license of the romancer, for he has brought not a little romance into the telling of his story. The awakening to earth's beauty, or body's beauty, or to some more or less passionate sense of the joy of life, is the almost inevitable experience of youth, and the accompaniment to such experience is played for most of us by poetry or painting. But Mr. Hind's hero had lived his thirty-three years in singularly unheroic fashion. A pocket Keats had never jostled with his tobacco-pouch, and it is certain that the Underground knew him better than the top of the Bayswater 'bus, on which the eyes of the home-going business-man are apt to be assaulted by the glories of the western sky. Whatever may have been his way of life, Shaw had an awakening. His six hundred pounds in Consols enabled him to leave his business, to make frantic efforts in Cornwall after tones, values, colours, with newly purchased paints, to quit Cornwall for Paris, where the tragedy of charcoal, no less difficult than paint, sends him roaming through the picture galleries of Europe. For the rest, the book is one of enthusiasms, but enthusiasms so well narrated that they are hardly wearisome. Now they are for Botticelli, now for Velasquez, now for Giotto's Tower, the Grand Canal, the flowers in the Piazza di Spagna—for all the sights that stir the Italian tourist. Such make up Shaw's romance—or his creator's. The illustrations are extraordinarily numerous and particularly apposite.

The subject of "Prisoners" (Hutchinson) is the crucifixion of Fay, Duchess of Colle Alto, upon the cross of the cowardly silence whereby she condemns an innocent man to imprisonment. Her awakening—slow, shrinking, bitter—from evasion to an acute appreciation of her sin is, as may be imagined, a metamorphosis that needs the most painstaking, the most perceptive treatment, and this it has been amply given. Miss Cholmondeley's greater difficulty has been the reconciliation of the dramatic and psychological divergencies in the story: and here, to be frank, she has scarcely succeeded. The chapters limp, and jolt, and lag just when the sheer interest of the book should be hurrying by with a breathless reader in tow. The temporal action remains suspended while a moral condition is dissected with extreme and minute deliberation: the artistic error is flagrant in so skilled a craftsman. Certain middle passages in "Prisoners" are given up to analysis of the minds of three people—all "prisoners fast bound in misery and iron" in different senses and degrees—Michael, the man who suffers conviction for murder sooner than compromise a woman; Fay, the woman in question, whose word, exposing her own good name to obloquy, could have saved him; Wentworth, the victim's priggish half-brother, who has to be led by love to the unchallenged command of his own soul. They are finely observed, but we grudge them the lavish space they occupy when the subordinate characters—humorous, living, and delightful, each and all—must be skimmed to give them room.

It is not at all an easy matter to be reasonably grim within the compass of a novel of average length. Grimness, to be at its best, needs compression; lightning flashes upon its significant details—terse and elliptical treatment. "Fisherman's Gat" (Blackwood), by Edward Noble, is overwhelmingly grim, devoid of relief; the mind becomes sated by its inexorable horrors. There is, it appears, a legend of the Gat—the fisherman's gateway through the Long Sands in the Thames Estuary—which condemns all who see a ghostly figure struggling or rowing across it to violent and awful death; and this legend is

recited by one Micky Doolan, of the schooner *Bluebell*, to her skipper, Saunderson, while at anchor in the haunted waters. Saunderson sees the apparition, and the predestined fate overtakes him, after a wolfish career involving many guiltless persons in great distress of mind and body. The misfortunes of these hapless ones are not spared to us, and the description of how Susie Sutcliffe, a pretty and innocent girl, is hounded into marriage with Saunderson, and thence to her death, is absolutely nauseating in its realism. It reminds one of the tragedy of Tess, also, a puppet in the hands of evil circumstance. Mr. Noble is inimitable when he is describing the moods of the Thames; his love for the great grey river inspires him. But it is *not* the Conservancy that lives "in that part of Trinity Square which loves leisurely methods."

"The Poacher's Wife" (Methuen) will be a disappointment to the people who remember the days when a poet sang about "Fill the pot and fill the can, Eden is the coming man." It is a good yarn—and no more. It does not contain the bound and throbbing passion of "The Secret Woman"; the primitive force of "The Children of the Mist." For once, Mr. Eden Phillpotts' Devon men are as other novelists' folk: they are ruled by the conventions of fiction, and not by the slow, strong hand of their mother, the Moor. The scene is Dartmoor, nevertheless—at the beginning and at the end; in the middle, Daniel Sweetland, ex-poacher and a fugitive from the arm of the law, takes a plunge into a West Indian environment and hobnobs with an Obi man, thus providing a lively contrast to his dealings with the Moretonhampstead police. The story of his adventures runs well, now faster, now slower; and the figure of the plucky little wife from whom he is taken at the church door, and who sets herself the apparently hopeless task of proving his innocence, is set off by many skilful and homely touches. Perhaps the most thrilling chapter is the one which relates how Daniel pursued Sim, a would-be murderer, in his master's motor-car across the moor. Its "speed" would have delighted the soul of the late Mr. Henley. In conclusion, "The Poacher's Wife," though not quite good enough for the reputation of Mr. Phillpotts, to whom we look for an excellence all his own, is still vastly above the average of sensational novels, even though its theme places it among them.

Such a work as "Sir Joshua and his Circle" (Hutchinson), bearing so inclusive a title, and with Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's name for author, needs little disquisition. We look for and find the most notorious doings of a nobility always ready to throw crumbs to the chronicler. Dame Gossip bloomed in the days when Reynolds was commissioned to paint Kitty Fisher and Nelly O'Brien half-a-dozen times by half-a-dozen admirers; when the second Duke of Grafton, Dean Swift's "Almost a slobberer, and without one good quality," and the extravagant second Duke of Marlborough, came to Sir Joshua's early studio in St. Martin's Lane in their rumbling coaches. Mr. Molloy brings the rumble of those coaches to our ears; he is intimate historian enough to know the value of noises, and so he rumbles his coaches to good effect, both to the doors of the first studio, where Reynolds soon acquired fame; and, with more and more crying linkmen and swearing coachmen, to the house in Leicester Square, where Sir Joshua received wit and fashion. Mr. Molloy is adept, too, in reproducing the bustle of the reception-room. Fanny Burney flees across his pages from the incredulous and loud admiration of Mrs. Cholmondeley; while even Garrick, Sheridan, and Johnson are lost in the buzz of the circle. And yet Johnson is not lost; Mr. Molloy has been unable to force him into his place at the round-table of his biographies. Where his name is written, there he is the central interest, let the circle buzz as it will. Did not Reynolds, who gave no lord his proper title, address him, alone among men, as "Sir"? Of this, and a thousand imperishable little memories of great men, has Mr. Molloy's industrious research reminded us. The book does not pretend to be a work of reference, for it has no index, but is a book to read—and at fewer sittings than Sir Joshua needed for a portrait.

Mr. Israel Abrahams occupies a very honourable position among literary men of the Jewish community. He is Reader in Rabbinic Literature in the University of Cambridge, one of the editors of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, and a contributor to the Jewish Press who may be relied upon to deal with his subjects in the light of wide learning and sound judgment. In a "Short History of Jewish Literature" (Fisher Unwin), he traces the development of the Jewish literary instinct from the time when the Romans destroyed the Temple at Jerusalem and the Synhedrion moved to Jamnia, a day's journey from the capital, down to the year 1786 of the Christian Era, when Moses Mendelssohn, the author of "Phædo" and translator of the Pentateuch into German, died in Berlin. Mr. Abrahams remarks in his preface that he has a "Literary History of the Jewish People" in preparation, and that he will deal more completely with his subject in that volume. The present is no more than a text-book, and cannot be judged by the standard that would apply to a work of greater length and more pretensions. Within the limit that the author has set himself, he deals with countless matters of almost inexhaustible literary interest: with the Mishna and Talmud and Midrash, with the Letters of the Geonim and the literature of the Karaites. He touches lightly upon the Jewish poets of Spain Italy, and Portugal, upon Mystics and upon Historians, and although it might be supposed that, within the limits of 160 pages, no writer could present more than a chronicle of names, it must be admitted that Mr. Abrahams has contrived to brighten his pages with quotation and anecdote in fashion that makes us look forward with interest to the larger volume which he has in the press. The bibliography at the end of every chapter goes to prove that while the modern literary movement among the Jews is flourishing in America and Germany, it is comparatively at a standstill in this country.

A PLAIN, BLUNT MAN.

SINCE the fall of last year, when his wife died, Joseph Straw of our village, best known as Gran'feyther, has been living by himself in solitary state. His private income, amounting to nearly a pound a week, is no longer reduced to support a better half, so life is a very pleasant affair for him, though he is more than seventy years old, and as shrivelled as an apple that has lain overlong in a loft. Once or twice a day he rests from his labours in the garden, a quarter-acre patch that seems to demand six days' work out of every week, and tramps slowly down the road in the direction of the Wheatsheaf, where he takes his seat in the inglenook and lays down the law to all who chance to share the room with him. Inasmuch as Gran'feyther is the capitalist of the village, his words carry considerable weight, and there is a pretty general feeling among his admirers that he ought to take another wife to himself.

"He hadn't ought to live lonesome no longer, to my thinkin'," said the horseman of Meadowbank Farm in my hearing the other day, "and there ain't no woman what wouldn't marry Gran'feyther an' be some proud as how he'd asked her."

Now, the Wheatsheaf's landlady is a widow, and though she must be more than thirty years younger than Gran'feyther, the village folk are of opinion that they ought to make a match of it.

The Wheatsheaf's landlady has no desire to change her state, but she has a sense of humour, and so I suggested the other day that I should seek to bring Gran'feyther to a sense of neglected duty and the error of his ways. The opportunity came on an afternoon when I overtook the old man plodding down the road on his way to the tap-room. I rode on as though I hadn't seen him, found the little alehouse empty, and summoned the landlady. Presently the moneyed man arrived, took his accustomed place and called aloud for beer. From the top of the stairs by the bar-parlour I started a conversation that was to end with a plea on the landlady's behalf, and I began by passing Gran'feyther the time of day, and remarking that it is not good for a man to live alone.

"If so be ye think so," remarked Gran'feyther urbanely, and glancing round the empty benches, "do ye come down here alongside o' me and keep me company. An' if so be ye'll take a pint o' beer, do ye call for ut, an' say I said ye might. I like to give a neighbour a glass, chancetimes, an' I can well afford it too."

I explained my teetotal principles, and added that I did not think he was living alone when on the Wheatsheaf premises, but that he was alone in his own house, and that it was a pity. I suggested that there were times when he must miss female companionship.

"Not by no means," he replied, "seem' I've got me pipe and chancetimes me glass, an' Ginger, what I brought up."

Ginger is Gran'feyther's lurcher and the terror of the neighbourhood, an ill-conditioned animal that fears nothing save his master.

"But," I suggested, "don't you think that you ought to take to yourself another wife?"

"Contrarywise," replied the independent gentleman. "I allus found one were more nor enough, an' I don't want no more now she's took, thank ye, and that's the truth."

"There is Mrs. Renshaw," I said, pointing to the bar-parlour, where the landlady stood awaiting her cue. "a nice widow woman who would make an excellent wife and look after you well. Wouldn't you?" I continued, appealing to the landlady, who now came forward and joined me at the stair-head.

"Of course I would," she replied. "Gran'feyther and I are old friends, and I am very fond of him. He's a proper man is Gran'feyther, and I count nobody can keep out o' love wi' him for long."

"Well," replied Gran'feyther, banging his pewter-pot upon the table, "do ye try. I 'on't marry ye, and that's a fact, and don't keep all on tryin' to 'suade me. One wife's enough for any man, an' I 'on't take a second, not on no account whatsomever."

"I 'on't have no wimmen round me," he went on, speaking to me. "I knows well enough as how that woman next ye always 'ad 'er eye on me, but I can't 'elp that, an' it ain't no use for she to keep all on tryin'."

"Oh, Gran'feyther, how can you be so unkind!" protested Mrs. Renshaw in tones of well-simulated regret. "We should make a fine couple, me a lone widow, and you such a fine figure of a man."

"Go along wi' ye now," replied Gran'feyther, rising with dignity as though to impress upon us his full height of five feet nothing, "an' don't ye be so forrard-like, for I 'on't marry ye nohow. Arter me property, I doubt. Most of the wimmen 'bout here is, but it ain't no use for none o' ye to try. I'm goin' to keep it shet up pretty tight; and when I've gone, if there's any left, my booyas can 'ave it, an' if one o' they likes to marry ye let 'im do it. But I 'on't, an' ye can't 'suade me. Now do ye just 'plenish me glass, an' think o' some other man what's got a mind for ye, for I ain't, and that's me last word about it."

At this moment another customer came in, and the conversation was necessarily suspended. On the following day I found Gran'feyther in his garden, and reproached him for being so unkind to the landlady.

"Sakes alive!" explained the old man, "I've to keep all on bein' unkind to they wimmen, for there's most all o' them wants to marry me, an' if I didn't talk sharp to 'em like, hang me if they wouldn't run away wi' me to th' parson right off. It all comes from bein' a man of property. I ain't never happened of any woman what wouldn't run after me, if so be I'd let her, since I come into me money. An' if so be ye wants y'r pick o' the wimmen ye must ha' some houses an' a tidy bit in th' bank. Then they'll come down on ye like rooks on young corn."

"I ain't young no more meself," concluded Gran'feyther, his modesty asserting itself once more, "but I count I'm a better man nor most o' them what is."

S. L. B.

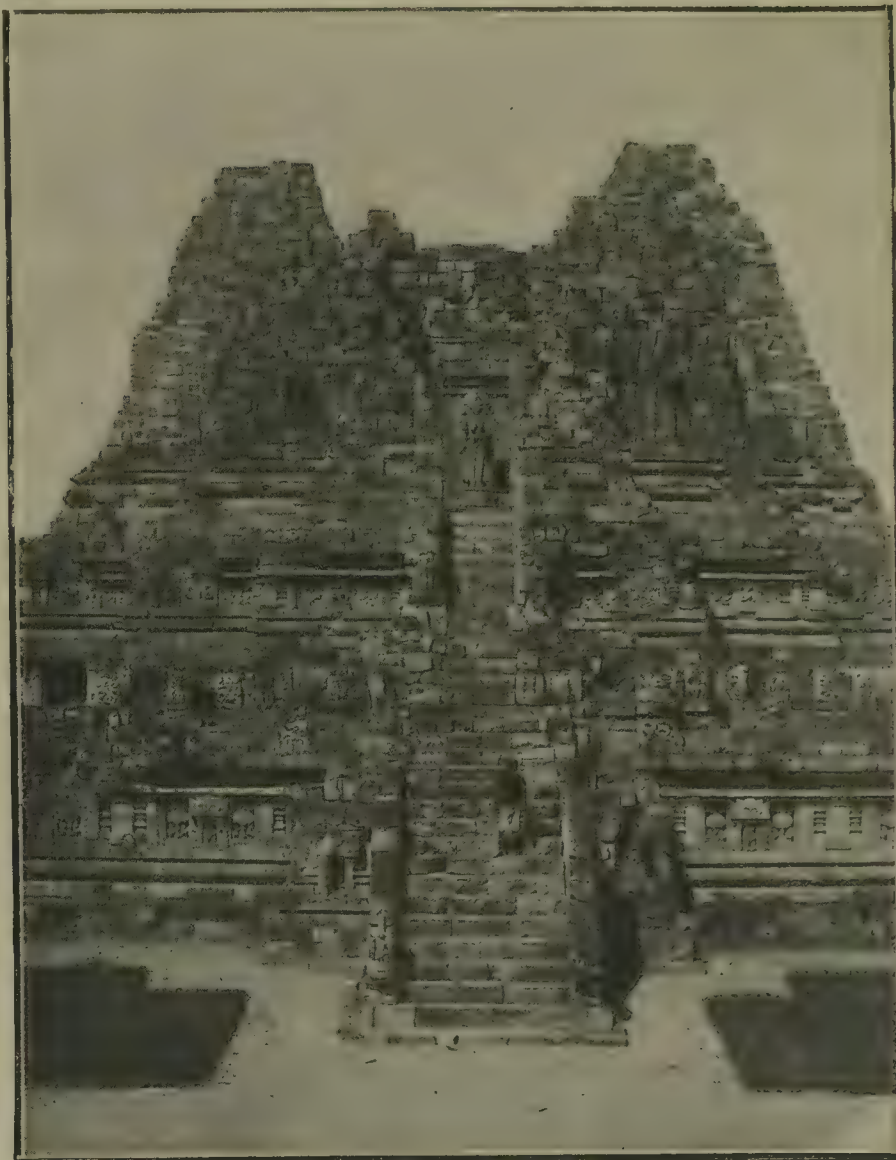
SECOND TO THE GREAT PYRAMIDS: A VAST BUDDHIST SHRINE IN JAVA.

STEREOPHOTOGRAPHS (COPYRIGHT 1906) BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.



STONE LATTICE-COVERED FIGURES OF BUDDHA ON CIRCULAR TERRACE.

Of the latticed dagobas on this terrace of the Boro Boedoer Temple seventy-two contain a figure of Buddha, seated.



THE SHRINE OF "THE MAID WITH THE BEAUTIFUL LIPS."

The temple containing the image of Loro Jonggrán, "the maid with the beautiful lips," is adorned with bas-reliefs of Krishna's houris.



THE MOST STUPENDOUS RUIN IN JAVA: THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF BORO BOEDOER.

The temple towers 150 ft. above the plain. Its dome is 50 ft. in diameter. Its carvings include 441 images of Buddha and 1504 bas-reliefs, of which 988 are in fair preservation. The subjects of the sculptures are temples of Buddha and his glorification, also palaces, thrones, tombs, ships, and horses of the eighth and ninth centuries; also everyday life of the same period. Boro Boedoer is about 350 miles south-east of Batavia. Alfred Russel Wallace says of this ruined temple: "The amount of human labour expended on the Great Pyramids of Egypt sinks into insignificance when compared with that required to complete this sculptured hill-temple in the interior of Java." This wonderful temple is under the Equator, and was erected in the eighth and ninth centuries; it does not, however, surpass nor equal the Pyramids in massive masonry; it may at the same time equal the great Egyptian monuments in the amount of labour expended on it. It covers an area of about nine acres, and towers above the surrounding plain 150 feet. As the Pyramids surpass the Vihara in height and area and everlasting monoliths, so will the temple surpass the Egyptian monuments in decorative elaboration—in its three miles of alto and bas-reliefs and in its hundreds of statuary. Ferguson, the great authority on Oriental architecture, says its sculptures "are complicated and refined beyond any examples known in India."

THE "UNFINISHED"
NEW "OLD



INTERIOR OF THE
BAILEY."



THE DOME, WITH PAINTINGS BY G. MOIRA.



THE COURT-ROOM.



DECORATION BENEATH THE DOME.



OTHER DECORATION BENEATH THE DOME.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NEW CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

It will be remembered that the date first announced for the opening of the new Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, caused a good deal of discussion, and was eventually changed. Those in favour of the alteration argued, among other things, that the interior of the building must necessarily be in a chaotic state on the day suggested for the ceremony, and that, therefore, an official opening would be an absurdity. Thus it was that the King postponed his visit from last May until next spring. The photographs would seem to indicate that a considerable part of the decoration and fitting is now finished. At a recent meeting the City Corporation decided to ask his Majesty to reconsider his decision in regard to the date, and to inaugurate the building in November or December. This, it has been pointed out, is not likely to meet with the King's approval, for he does not care to take part in outdoor functions during the winter.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAS.]

THE WINE-MERCHANT WHO RULES FRANCE'S MANY COLONIES.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LÉON BOUT.



M. Fallières.

M. Jean Lanes.

M. Mollard.

M. André Fallières
the President's Son.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES INSPECTING THE PRODUCT OF HIS VINES.

President Fallières is a wine-merchant of some importance. The product of his vines does not, perhaps, supply the best wines in France, but it does supply a good, light dinner-wine much in favour with the frequenters of the less-elaborate cafés.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

DURING some days of utter solitude, in a place where never a book was seen, I have battered on sixpenny novels. After all, how singularly splendid shines out the genius of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's old favourite, the late Monsieur Fortuné du Boisgobey—Fortuné, a name to resound for ages! Even in an English translation, how "The Condemned Door" (not one of the master's most celebrated romances) clutches the reader!

The anonymous translator does his very best to be idiomatic. We meet the phrase, "Hang it all," said the doctor. What is the French for "Hang it all"? I give it up; it cannot be "*Pends-moi tout ça*."

Let me give a faint idea of the plot. Lady Flavia, young and beautiful, is the wife of Baron Houlbecq, an old military Breton noble. With them lives Lady Flavia's sister, Vivette, an *ingénue de la pire espèce*.

It is midnight in November. Lady Flavia is in her "snuggery." (What is the French for snuggery?) The rain falls, the winds blow, the Baron has gone to hunt with friends in "shooting-coats and wading-boots," desperate fellow, across country. He is to sleep at the hunting lodge of a sporting friend. As Lady Flavia watches the figures on the wind-shaken tapestries (for her snuggery opens into an ancient tower) a man in "a hooded waterproof ulster" enters by the casement. 'Tis Alain of Trigavou. The lover finds "my Flavia in a deucedly logical humour," and laughs at the idea of the Baron's return.

The lodge bell tolls, the gloomy Baron is *de retour*! *Que faire?* Lady Flavia raises the tapestry of her boudoir, and the lover glides into the ruinous old tower. Enter the Baron, not in a good humour. "You have been walking in the wet!"

"No!"

"Then whence the wet footsteps all over the carpet?"

The Baron has her there!

The Baron sits all night in the snuggery beside the sleepless Lady Flavia. Next morning he summons plumbers, who close the entrance from the snuggery into the old tower with a sheet of lead. He means to sit there till Alain of Trigavou perishes of inanition, and, when he leaves the room, his keeper watches below the window with hunting-sword and gun.

What could Lady Flavia do? A woman of resource, she scribbled, "Rid me of him!" on a slip of paper, and dropped it out of the window. Lady Flavia, with woman's keen instinct, knew that the gamekeeper was deeply enamoured of her, though loyally devoted to her lord. What a situation for the keeper!

Presently the Baron looks out of window and roars, like a right Baron, "What are you doing there? Just wait till I get down to you!" A gun is fired. And the Baron drops, with a bullet in his heart!

On the first opportunity, the Lady Flavia has the sheet of lead removed from the doorway of the tower. No, the magistrate opens up the sealed passage. Lady Flavia has hitherto shown great fortitude, but now she faints.

There is nobody in the old tower; yet Alain has not escaped by the staircase that goes down to the base, for that staircase has recently been walled up. Where is Alain? Who shot the Baron? Not Alain, for the Baron, when he shouted "Just wait till I get down to you!" clearly did not recognise his hated rival. To him he would have spoken in the dignified accents of an injured husband. Nor did the keeper bag the Baron, for the Baron would not have threatened his own attached and faithful sentinel. Here, if you please, is Mystery, and I have not yet fathomed it: I have still many slices of this plum bun of a book to devour.

Lady Flavia seems to me quite safe. True, the keeper has her note, "Rid me of him," but that, if she is the woman I take her for, she can easily explain. By "him" she meant, she can say a rabbit who enters her garden and devours her roses, or as it is November, let us say her chrysanthemums. I do not see how this defence could be upset, the lady being devoted to her chrysanthemums, and bitterly hostile to the rabbit. Moreover, it is incredible that a Lady Flavia should throw a note to the gamekeeper, "Rid me of him," meaning "Rid me of my husband." "People don't do these things," as the man says in "Hedda Gabler." Besides, her Ladyship knows that, if the keeper shoots anybody, he will shoot Alain of Trigavou, for the keeper knows, and Alain has told her that the keeper knows, that Alain is first favourite, while, as regards the affections of Lady Flavia, the Baron has been driven to an outside price.

The defence based on the rabbit and the chrysanthemum has not, so far, occurred to Lady Flavia, but it ought to occur to her further on in this delightful romance. We have here at once a model of the difficult art of translating French prose, a set of secrets which whet an intelligent curiosity, and the massive and concrete character of Lady Flavia of Houlbecq. Mr. George Meredith and Mr. Thomas Hardy, those masters of the feminine heart, have given us nothing like the Breton Clytemnestra; and the author promises us "other more sinister mysteries." What more sinister can he have in store for us?

There is a mystery even deeper. What is the quarrel between the *Times* and the publishers? Who are right and who are wrong? "The organ of the City," with its habitual generosity, sends me a pamphlet, styled "The Public and the Publishers," seventy-two pages, gratis.

The Public and the Publisher were walking hand in hand, said they "The conduct of the *Times* is obviously grand, But what on earth they mean by it, we do not understand."

"If seventy clerks with seventy pens should labour for a year, Now do you think," the Public said, "that they could make it clear?"

"I doubt it," said the Publisher. "It seems extremely queer!"

CHESS.

F. W. AITCHINSON (Crowthorne).—We are always glad to hear from so regular a contributor, and to know such pleasure is derived from this column.

H. J. M.—Problem to hand, with thanks.

P. DALY (Brighton).—Problem is correct, but too easy. You can do better. MAXWELL HALL (Jamaica).—You are quite right.

A. W. DANIEL.—1. P to B 3rd (ch), K to B 4th, 2. K to B 2nd, etc., is another way of solving your problem.

SORRENTO and T. ROBERTS.—We fear you are right. So far, however, no other correspondents have noted the flaw.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3243 received from Fred Long (Santago) and F. R. G. (Natal); of No. 3252 from Jivan Jha (Benares, India) and F. R. G.; of No. 3253 from Frank Aitchinson (Crowthorne), J. Smith (Colchester) and G. Drew. The following have sent the author's solution of No. 3256—Sorrenio, T. Roberts, Charles Burnett, G. Drew, L. M. Corfu, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and F. G. Ford.

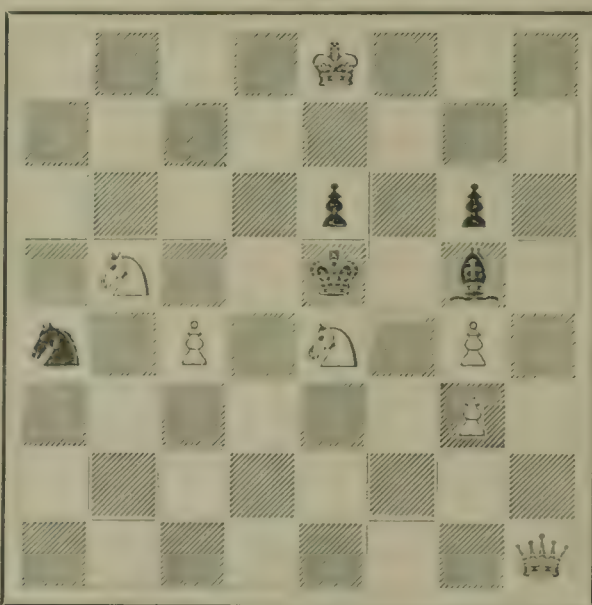
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3257 received from T. Roberts (Hackney), Charles Burnett (Biggleswade), F. Henderson (Leeds), C. E. Perugini (Kensington), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), H. S. Brandreth (Montreux), R. Worters (Cantebury), G. Stillingfleet (Johnson (Colham), S. J. England (Woodford), F. Murray (Swansea), and F. Moore (Clifton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3256.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE.
1. P to K 4th
2. B takes P (ch)
3. K mates
BLACK.
K takes Kt
K moves
If Black play 1. P to B 6th, 2. Kt to Kt 6th; and if 1. B moves, then 2. Kt checks and P to K 5th, mate. But if Black play 1. Kt to K 2nd there is no mate in two more moves.

PROBLEM No. 3259.—By ROBIN H. LEGGE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS AT SHREWSBURY.

Game played between Messrs. LEE and MERCER in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Association.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	With an open file and doubled Rooks White has now plenty of scope for a fine game.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
3. B to B 4th	P to K 3rd		
4. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	17. Q to Kt 2nd	Q to Kt 2nd
5. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 3rd	18. Q R to K B sq	R to K 2nd
6. Kt to K 5th	Castles	19. Kt to B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
8. B to Kt 3rd	R to K sq		
9. P to K B 4th	Kt to B sq		
10. Castles	Kt (B 3) to Q 2		
		20. P takes P	P takes P
		21. Kt to R 4th	Kt takes Kt
		22. B takes Kt	P to B 2nd
		23. P to K Kt 4th	P to R 4th
		24. P to Kt 5th	R to R 3rd
		25. R to Kt 2nd	
		26. P takes P	B to K 6th
		27. P takes P	B takes R
		28. B to B 6th (ch)	R takes B
		29. P takes R (ch)	K to Kt sq
		30. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Resigns.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played in the Ostend Tournament between Messrs. SCHLECHTER and PERLIN.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. Q to R 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd		
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd		
5. P to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
6. B to Q 3rd	P takes P		
7. B takes P	P to Kt 4th		
8. B to Q 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
9. Castles	B to Kt 2nd		
10. Q to K 2nd	P to B 4th		
11. P to Q R 4th	P to B 5th		
12. B to B 2nd	P to Kt 5th		
		25. P takes P (en pass)	P to B 4th
		26. P to B 5th	Kt takes P
		27. P to B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
		28. Q to R 4th	Kt to K 5th
		29. P takes P	P takes P
		30. B to K 7th	
		31. R takes R	P to K B 4th
		32. B takes Kt	Q P takes B
		33. Q to B 6th	R to B 3rd
		34. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
		35. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
		36. P to Q 5th	R to R 3rd
		37. R to Kt 6th	P to B 7th
		38. B to B 6th (ch)	R takes B
		39. Q takes R (ch)	Resigns.

The fifty-fourth winter season of the City of London Chess Club will commence on Saturday, Oct. 20, with a Rapid Trans Progressive Handicap Tournament in which the Ladies' Chess Club will take part. The usual tournaments are arranged for players of various classes, and some new features are to be introduced at the New Year. Particulars of membership can be had on application to the Hon. Sec. J. Walter Russell, 7, Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry, E.C.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

HAVE WE LIVED BEFORE?

UNDER the title "Have We Lived Before?" certain newspaper-readers have entertained their neighbours with opinions and statements mostly to the effect that, to-day, they are occasionally conscious of states or phases of mind strongly suggestive of a revival of memories of past existences. These states, as might be expected, are found to vary greatly in their nature. One man thinks he was a knight of old in a former state of existence, because he grows strangely excited when he sees armour. Another dimly feels that in some past life or state of being he was an orator or advocate, so intense are his feelings when he listens to a public speaker. One may remark that in all the correspondence to which I have alluded there is no mention of any man or woman asserting that in the previous life he or she held any lowly place in the society of the time.

Because a person experiences vague "memories," if so we call his ideas, of a past state of life, he need not feel surprised that the world will ask for much better reasoning in the way of proof before it ventures to discuss even the possibilities of the case. Yet the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, represents a very ancient belief indeed, and one which, in certain of its phases, figures among the religions of to-day. The doctrine was, and is, a very wide one in respect of its scope. Not merely did it credit the possibility, if so we may put it, that the soul after death could be transferred from one human being to another, but it also held that the human soul might take up its abode in another form of life, and be transferred from the purely human to the lower animal domain. On this supposition, the origin of animals possessing uncanny traits of character approaching the human in their nature was easily accounted for; just as, conversely, the human being endowed with a greater share than was natural of animal characteristics was held to be animated by the soul or essence of some creature, ranging from vampire to wolf.

One must freely admit that a certain degree of fascination attends the view that each of us has lived out countless lives in the past, and that our future will really be determined by the kind of bodily investment the liberated soul will take unto itself as a sphere to be animated. But if this theory be accepted, it is clear that the soul which is transmigrated must itself undergo changes, such as may tend to condition its nature and powers. The soul of the man must be very much transmuted when it comes to animate a lower animal, and it may equally be circumscribed in its scope and power by transference from one human being to another, just as it may become enlarged and resplendent, on the other hand, when it migrates to a new human possessor. The theory and belief under consideration assert that as each stage is ended and a new era begun, the soul sheds most of the features it illustrated in the life it left, retaining now and then, however, vague memories of some of its antecedent states. Such memories, forcibly projected into the foreground of our existence to-day, it is held, should convince us that we have "lived before."

We may be tolerably safe in supposing that a wise man will not accept any esoteric or occult views of mental or other phenomena until he has exhausted all the possibilities of a scientific explanation of whatever facts or features are presented for discussion. It so happens that in every work of repute dealing with mental physiology, the subject of unconscious memory is found to be fully treated. The feats, and even the follies, of consciousness are written large in such volumes, and the scientist finds explanations of even strange and mystical features relating to memory among the records of psychological experts.

It is thus a very fair inference from facts that everything we have heard or seen, or otherwise appreciated through the agency of our sense-organs—every impression, every sensation—is really stored up within those brain-cells which exercise the memory-function. True, we may not be able to recall all of them at will; many are doubtless beyond the reach of the power that revives and prints off for us positives from our stored-up mental negatives. But it is none the less significant that on occasion we can disinter memories of events whose date lies very far back in our lives—in collections, these, perhaps we have never realised after their reception, but lying latent, and only waiting the requisite and proper stimulus to awaken them and to bring them to the surface of our life.

This expresses briefly what we mean by our "subliminal consciousness." It is that underlayer of stored-up impressions and memories which is only fully awakened in certain brain-states, and of which, in our ordinary life, we only receive the faintest and most occasional reminders of its existence. It is also certain that we do not recognise the source of every bit of ancient news the subliminal consciousness may bring to light, and so we treat its resurrections as if they were reflections from some previous phase of existence. But often the clue is supplied us, the source of the memory can be traced, and so the apparent mysterious reawakening of an ancient and past life appears before us merely as a recollection the origin of which we did not at first recognise.

Even the idea that sometimes strikes us on entering a strange place, hitherto unknown to us, that we "have been there before," is capable of rational explanation. Our brain is built on the double principle, and acts in appreciating our surroundings through the simultaneous work of its two intellectual centres. If there exists but a slight discrepancy in this simultaneous work, so that one half of our brain appreciates the scene a little before the other half, we are presented with the false memory of having seen the place before. In other words, the recognition of the one half of the brain, the work of the preceding moment, is presented to the other half as a "memory," and so falsifies the judgment.

ANDREW WILSON.

RELICS OF PAST YACHTING AND MOTORING: THE ONE BEING DESTROYED, THE OTHER PRESERVED.



WRECKING A CONDEMNED ROYAL YACHT: THE "ROYAL GEORGE" BEING BROKEN UP IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RUSSELL.

The "Royal George," which served as a royal yacht in the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, was condemned to be broken up before the last monarch's death. Her late Majesty sailed in it on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland in 1842, and the vessel has since been used as a hulk or naval barracks for the crew of the old "Victoria and Albert."



A SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD MOTOR-CAR: THE BORDINO STEAM-LANDAU, PRESERVED AT MILAN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY VARISCHI, ARTICO, AND CO.

Some seventy years ago, General Bordino, then a young Engineer officer, attempted to solve the problem of motoring, and invented the steam-driven landau here illustrated. "Let us hasten to say," notes an Italian contemporary, "that in the seat of honour, that behind, no one would take his place owing to the heat there suffered, and also owing to the dangerous sparks and the nuisance of the smoke. The attempt ended amid the uproar and laughter of loafers in the carnivals in the Piazza Castello, in which for two or three years the Bordino car cut a figure, then passing its days in a shed, forgotten. Finally, it found refuge in the Industrial Museum in Turin, whence in 1900 Luigi Belloni unearthed it for his volume on the History of the Carriage."



THE YOUTHFUL PRODIGY.

FROM THE DRAWING BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

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A CHILD-STUDY BY THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.

ETCHING BY PAUL HELLEU.



MISS WANAMAKER.

The third of the series of etchings by M. Paul Helleu, of which "The Illustrated London News" has purchased the British rights of publication.



MR. TAFT, WHO PROCLAIMED HIMSELF GOVERNOR OF CUBA,
LANDING AT HAVANA.



MR. TAFT ON HIS WAY TO THE PALACE, WHERE HE ARRANGED
TO SUCCEED PRESIDENT PALMA.

AMERICA'S PROTECTION OF CUBA: MR. TAFT IN THE ISLAND.

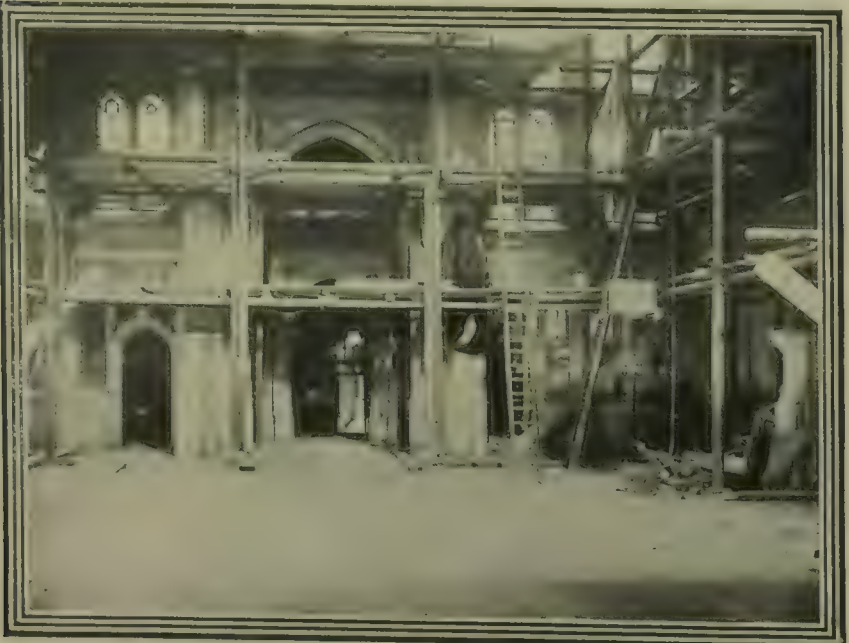
America, in the person of Mr. Taft, took temporary charge of Cuba on the 29th of last month, Mr. Taft proclaiming himself head of the Provisional American Government. The reason for this course was explained in Mr. Taft's proclamation: "The failure of Congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the Republic of Cuba, or elect a successor, leaves the country without a Government at a time when great disorder prevails, and requires that, pursuant to the request of President Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States to restore order and protect life and property in Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto."

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Dictators to Labour in Parliament: MR. RICHARD BELL, M.P., AND DELEGATES OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS' CONGRESS AT CARDIFF.

The chief point at issue at Cardiff, as elsewhere, was whether Labour members of Parliament shall sign the constitution of the Labour Representation Committee. At the moment 29 of the 54 Labour members belong to the L.R.C. and draw £200 a year a-piece; the others are Labour-Liberal members, sometimes called the Trade Unionist group. An attempt is being made to force the "Lib-Labs" to join the L.R.C. Mr. Richard Bell is amongst those who are opposed to this. In the front row of the group are Alderman T. Owen, Executive Committee; Mr. E. Emblem, Executive Committee; Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P.; Mr. W. G. Loraine, Organising Secretary; Mr. W. Hudson, M.P.; Mrs. Bell; Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., General Secretary; Mr. Palin, Chairman; Mr. J. E. Williams, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. Mear, Organising Secretary; Mr. J. Dobson, Organising Secretary; Mr. J. Holmes, Organising Secretary; and Mr. J. Thomas, Organising Secretary.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TAYLOR.]



CLEANING THE MEMBERS' LOBBY.



THE MEMBERS' LOBBY IN ITS NORMAL CONDITION.

THE MEMBERS' LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ULLYETT.

A RECKLESS ENCOUNTER: AN EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH.



AN INCAUTIOUS FOX WATCHING HUNTSMEN AND HOUNDS.

The correspondent who sends us the photograph says: "The photograph given above is of a meet of the Foxhounds in the Campagna near Rome. It was taken by a lady who rested her camera on the parapet of a bridge, and the curious thing is that she was unconscious of the presence of the fox until after the photograph was developed. Perhaps some of our hunting readers can say if there is anything in the attitude of any of the hounds which shows that they were aware of the presence of the 'varmint.' The lady herself saw nothing to make her think that a fox had been found. Is it a chimera of the camera?"

FRANCE AS COLONISER: THE MANY RACES IN THE FRENCH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.



1 and 2. REUNION, OR BOURBON, IN THE
MASCARENE GROUP, INDIAN OCEAN.
3 and 4. FRENCH GUINEA.
5. TUNIS.
6 and 7. TAHITI, OF THE SOCIETY GROUP,
PACIFIC.

8. MARQUESAS, OR MENDANA ISLANDS,
PACIFIC.
9 and 10. GUADELOUPE, WEST INDIES.
11. IVORY COAST.
12. UPPER GUINEA KRU-NEGRO.
13. FRENCH CONGO.

14 and 15. FRENCH SUDAN.
16. DAHOMEY.
17 and 18. FRENCH GUINEA.
19, 20, and 21. MARTINIQUE.
22. SENEGAL.
23. FRENCH SUDAN.

24. SAHARA (A TOUAREG).
25, 26, 27, and 28. OUDOUCHA WARRIORS.
29. GABOON.
30 and 31. NEW CALEDONIA.
32. AN OGOONE.
33, 34, 35, and 36. FRENCH CONGO.

37, 38, and 39. SENEGAL.
40, 41, 42, and 43. FRENCH GUINEA.
44, 45, and 46. CENTRAL AFRICA (PEULHS).
47 and 48. FRENCH GUINEA.
49 and 50. FRENCH SUDAN.
51. KABYLIA.

52, 53, and 54. MADAGASCAR.
55, 56, and 57. NEW HEBRIDES,
WEST PACIFIC.
58. ALGERIA (AN ARAB).
59 and 60. MADAGASCAR.
61. ALGERIA (AN ARAB WOMAN).

62, 63, and 64. MADAGASCAR.
65, 66, and 67. TUNIS JEW.
68, 69, and 70. TUNIS.
71, 72, 73, and 74. FRENCH INDIES.
75. FRENCH INDO-CHINA. 76. INDIA.
77 and 78. ANNAM. 79 and 80. LAOS.

81. ANNAM. 82 and 83. LAOS.
84, 85, and 86. NEW HEBRIDES.
87 and 88. FRENCH CONGO.
89 and 91. ANNAM.
92 and 93. CAMBODIA.
94. LAOS. 95, 96, and 97. YUNNAN.

The population of France is some 38 or 39 millions; that of the French Colonies some 56 or 57 millions. The area of the Republic's Colonies and Dependencies is as follows: in Asia, 256,096 square miles; in Africa, 3,792,150 square miles; in America, 31,660 square miles; in Oceania, 9170 square miles.

LONDON'S TESTATOR: THE MODERN ASPECT OF THE ANCIENT CENTRE OF IMPERIALISM, ROME.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARENIACAR.



LOOKING DOWN ON THE DOME: ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN, SEEN FROM THE SKIES.

St. Peter's, the chief shrine of Roman Catholicism, stands on the site of the Circus of Caligula, where Nero had Christians tortured. It is the largest church in the world, covering 18,000 square yards. The Vatican is the largest palace in the world. It has over a thousand halls, chapels, and rooms, and covers thirteen-and-a-half acres.

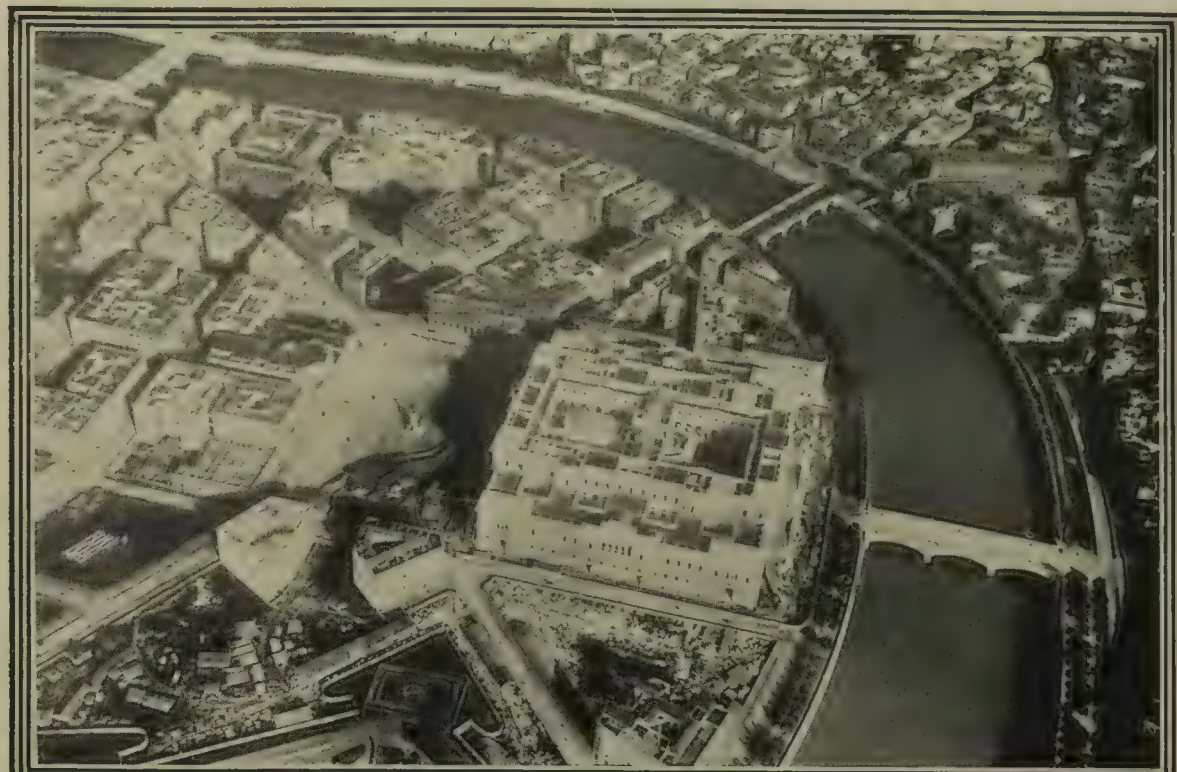


A TOY CASTLE IN A TOY PROVINCE: THE CASTLE OF TIVOLI FROM ALOFT.

Tivoli is some seventeen-and-a-half miles east-by-north of Rome, on the slope of Monte Ripoli. On a rock that overhangs the river are the remains of a circular temple sometimes said erroneously to be that of the Tibertine sibyl. Around Tivoli are the remains of a number of aqueducts, and of several Roman villas, including those of Cassius and Mæcenas.



WHERE "IMPROVEMENTS" ARE NOT NEEDED: THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.



WHERE CRIMINALS MOST DO CONGREGATE: THE NEW PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Speaking recently on Imperialism, Dr. Emil Reich said: "To get a clear idea of British Imperialism, we must study the Imperialism of former nations—Greece and Rome. . . . The Greek and Roman elements have not been neglected by England. We are not Greeks and Romans, but we have more of both than other nations."

ROME'S LEGATEE: BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF THE MODERN CENTRE OF IMPERIALISM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MESSRS. SPENCER BROS., LTD.



LOOKING DOWN ON THE DOME: ST. PAUL'S FROM THE NORTH.

Only the balloonist sees Wren's great building from top to bottom and from end to end at one glance. The Cathedral appears like a wonderful model, and it is possible to appreciate the perfection of its proportions. More beautiful still was Wren's first design, condemned by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), who wished to have a building suitable for Roman Catholic services. Wren wept, and yielded. His original model is still shown in the Cathedral.



A TOY TRAFALGAR SQUARE: THE HEART OF LONDON FROM ALOFT.

No Londoner who only treads the pavement can understand the actual plan of Trafalgar Square, and few guess that the fountains resemble Tudor roses. The buildings around the square, beginning at the left, are:—The National Gallery, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Morley's Hotel, and the Grand Hotel. At the right-hand bottom corner is Spring Gardens, the home of the London County Council.



THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS AT A GLANCE: ALDWYCH AND KINGSWAY.

The bow is Aldwych, the string, the Strand, and the shaft (to the right) the great new thoroughfare, Kingsway, formally opened by the King last October. The church on the left is St. Mary-le-Strand. At the top of the bow is the Gaiety Theatre; behind it is the Waldorf Theatre; and further to the right, a little nearer, the Aldwych Theatre.



WHERE BUTCHERS MOST DO CONGREGATE: SMITHFIELD MARKET.

The scene of the old burnings of Reformers is now occupied by one of the biggest series of roofs in London. It is not until it is seen from a balloon that the vast area of Smithfield Market is realised. The circle on the left is the garden of West Smithfield, and on the left again is St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the oldest of all such institutions in England.

THE OPENING OF THE AUTUMN OPERA SEASON AT COVENT GARDEN: SOME OF THE CHIEF SINGERS, AND THE CONDUCTOR.



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5. MME. MELBA.
8. SIGNOR ZENATELLO AND MME. GIACHETTI
IN "MADAMA BUTTERFLY."

3. MME. GIACONIA.
6. MME. GIACHETTI.
9. SIGNOR SAMMARCO.

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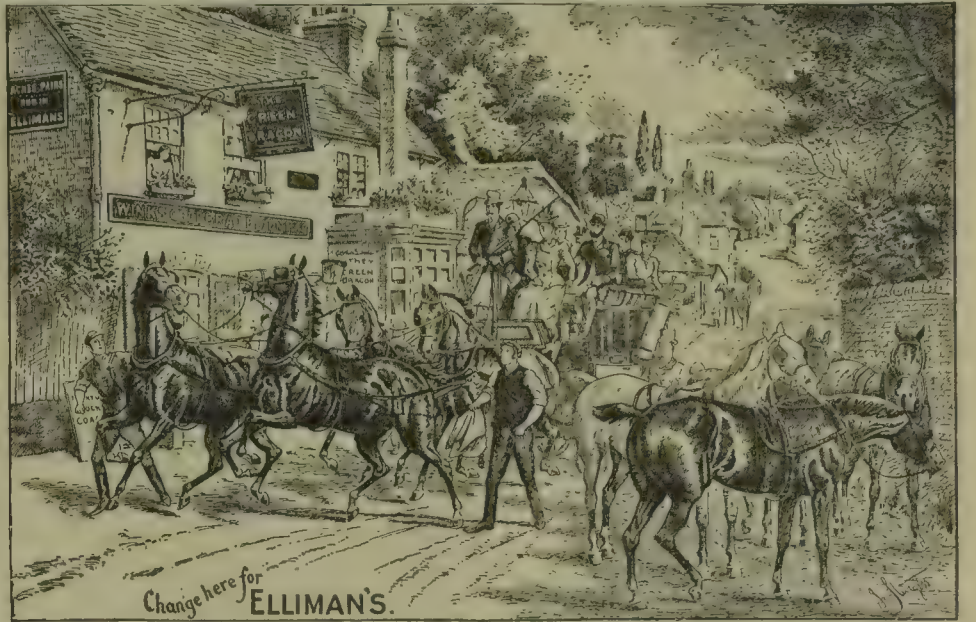
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A FIELD-GUN FOR WILD FOWL: DUCK-SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK



CANNONADING THE DUCKS: A SHOOT IN THE PRINCE OF MONACO'S DECOY.

At Marchais, in the department of Aisne, the Prince of Monaco has a wonderful shooting for wild fowl. The sportsmen take cover behind a high palisade of rushes and use great duck-guns of No. 45 calibre, mounted on a field-carriage. They fire 115 grammes of powder and 500 grammes of lead. Their effective range is about 130 yards. Duck-guns of No. 4 calibre are also used, but these are seldom fired from the shoulder. They are placed on a rest with a cushion to defend the sportsman from the enormous recoil. The decoy-ducks are fastened, half a dozen at a time, to an endless string. They are kept on duty for twenty-four hours at a time. In spite of the elaborate equipment of duck-artillery, results of the shooting are rather modest.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

NO fewer than 167 missionaries of the C.M.S. are going abroad this autumn, and of these fifty are new. At the valedictory meeting in Exeter Hall a farewell address was given by the Rev. A. G. B. Lillingston, Vicar of Hull. Sir John Kennaway, who presided, spoke with sorrow and affection of the late Bishop Hoare.

There is universal praise of the leadership given by the Bishop of Carlisle to the Barrow Congress. Dr. Diggle was particularly happy in his shorter speeches, as when he welcomed the deputation of the local Nonconformists. "One great reason of the difference among religious communities," he remarked, "is that we do not meet one another face to face. We see each other from a distance, and through the medium of the newspapers, but when we meet face to face we learn that every true disciple of Christ is at heart the brother of every other true disciple."

The Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, B.D., Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, was the preacher on Sunday at the Bishop of London's Ordination Service in St. Paul's. The Bishop of St. Peter is the Canon in Residence for October.

The Bishop of Bangor has suggested that one of the needs of the time is a revision of the Prayer Book, such as took place in the reign of Charles II., so as to bring it into harmony with the spiritual needs of the people. Some of the expressions and directions in the Book of Common Prayer are, in the Bishop's judgment, out of date, and he thinks alterations might be introduced with care and reverence.

The Primate of New Zealand (Dr. Nevill, Bishop of Dunedin) was recently married to Miss Linda Fynes-Clinton, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Fynes-Clinton, Vicar of Waitaki, in the diocese of Dunedin. The ceremony was performed in Blandford Parish Church.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Cathedral Committee, it was announced that the work of building will begin this month. Two windows in the choir have been

allotted for memorial purposes, one being to Mr. Gladstone. The other window will be to Sir Thomas and Lady Earle, who filled high positions in Liverpool.—V.



A CHILD-STUDY FROM THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE NEW GALLERY: "PETITE HOLLANDAISE."—BY PIERRE DUBREUIL.

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BATH'S PROSPERITY.

WHILE in so many cities and towns throughout the country to-day residents are lamenting the increase of local rates, it is a remarkable fact that in a city possessing the residential advantages of Bath, the Municipality have been able to make a reduction in the rates of the city to the extent of 6d. in the £. Thus for the current year the demand will be only 5s. 10d. in the £ as compared with 6s. 4d. for the year ended March 1906. This gratifying intelligence for residents of Bath was announced at a meeting of the Town Council held recently, and will no doubt cause envious eyes to be turned in the direction of Bath as a place of residence. Important factors in this large decrease of local taxation have been the increasing value of Corporate property in recent years (an increase which will naturally continue as old leases fall in), and the prosperity of the famous bathing establishments, which are attracting visitors in increasing numbers annually. One great advantage which Bath possesses over the other principal resorts for the water "cure" is that its mild and equable winter climate has made it an all-the-year-round resort, and it may, therefore, be visited when many of the Continental resorts are closed. Those of the travelled community who have visited the stately city of Bath will know that there are few more charming spots in Europe, and the knowledge that its civic finance shows so healthy a state should do much further to increase its popularity as a residential centre.

A general mission in connection with the Sunday Observance Movement was to have been held in November, but owing to the prolonged illness of the Bishop of Croydon and other causes, the mission will be postponed until March.

Of the three cars fitted with Michelin tyres that competed in the recent Tourist Trophy Race, two finished the course. The car driven by Bablot came in second. It was fitted with Michelin tyres. At the end of the race the non-skids on the back wheel were thoroughly examined, and it was found that not a single stud had come off. This certainly speaks well for the excellence of these tyres.

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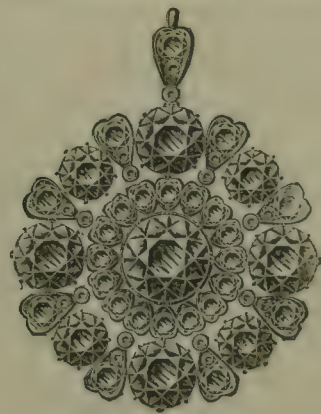
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LADIES' PAGES.

IT is stated that the Queen will not be much in London this winter. Although her Majesty is so wonderfully young to look upon that it is hard to remember the truth as to the date of her birth, the fact remains that she is no longer so well able to endure all the fatigues of public life as she was once. It is perhaps not easy to "strike the happy mean" in expressing the public wish for the Queen's constant presence in society and the opposite desire not to see her Majesty overtax her strength. But certainly nobody is willing to have her absent from social life; it makes a great difference to society if her gracious presence is not obtainable; and if the public refrain from urging her Majesty not to desert them, it is not from want of anxiety to have her in their midst, in the centre of affairs, in London, but purely from an affectionate desire not to overtax her powers.

For those who can stand the foggy atmosphere, there is nowhere better to live in winter than in the great Metropolis, with its unfailing supply of amusement, its excellent sanitation, and its social interests. But for the delicate chests which cannot endure the unquestionable thickness of the London air (at any rate, without frequent change to a lighter atmosphere and abundant sun) the best advice is to be not too distant from London. This is one of the elements in the success of the sister towns of Hastings and St. Leonards as a health resort in winter. The brilliant weather that often prevails there while London is wrapped in fog is known to the many business-men who travel up and down daily, as well as to the Meteorological Office. The self-same conditions that make London foggy, namely, absence of wind and freedom from rain, cause Hastings and her sister town to be revelling in sunshine and soft, clear airs. Then the proximity of London allows of frequent visits from good theatrical companies and concert-givers, and the Corporation do what in them lies to supply adequate amusement for visitors; so if London must be deserted in winter, it is impossible to find anywhere better to go than St. Leonards and Hastings, one of the most sunshiny and one of the mildest places on the English coast.

London's "little season" in the autumn is usually very attractive, and it promises to be good this year. The autumn season of opera is to be on almost the same scale as that of the season proper, and the theatres even now have more interesting fare spread forth for choice than they had in June. Women have not had much success in the present generation as playwrights—partly, no doubt, because they have less opportunity of getting plays brought out, as that so often depends on personal acquaintance with people in the theatrical world; but there seems no reason why the sex that produces so many successful novels should not also produce good plays. In earlier times, women playwrights succeeded; there were Mrs. Aphra Behn and Mrs. Centlivre in the seventeenth and eighteenth



AN UP-TO-DATE COSTUME.

This dress shows the latest fashion in the high-waisted effect. It is built in tweed, striped grey and white. The collar is velvet embroidered. The skirt is plain.

centuries, and, early in the nineteenth, Mrs. Inchbald and Joanna Baillie (whose memorial tablet in Hampstead Old Church fails to record this fame). A few women have had fairly successful plays on the London boards within recent times, especially the late Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, and Miss Rosina Filippi. Mrs. H. de la Pasture's clever play now running at Wyndham's Theatre adds her name to the short list with every prospect of established success.

When women talk over men, however they may differ about the other faults and virtues of their lords, a universal feminine sigh of assent receives the criticism that men are selfish. Poor dears! They might justly retort, if they thought it worth while to defend themselves, that their mothers taught them to be so. As the twig is bent, etc.—also, the hand that rocks the cradle, etc.—we know the grey old proverbs, and there is truth in their teachings. Boys are not sufficiently trained—they are not drilled constantly as girls are—by their mothers in unselfishness and consideration for the rights and happiness of others. It is a lesson against the calm and absolutely unconscious masculine selfishness that simply, and as a matter of course, absorbs the whole life and ignores the individuality of the women of the family, that George Meredith offers to the cultured man in "The Egoist"—that cutting book which one of the highest-minded gentlemen I have known, a Cambridge Professor, once told me he reads portions from at intervals on purpose to prevent himself from growing too self-seeking. That same lesson is the theme of Mrs. de la Pasture's play, in which character is built up by successive touches of realistic value in a manner that reminds one of Jane Austen's method. It is so light and good-humoured, too, that nobody can take it in bad part. Then if one seeks at the theatre a lesson in the newest modes, there is "Toddles," the cast containing three of the smartest actresses of the day—Miss Nancy Price, Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Miss Helen Ferrers. The scene is laid in the present day, and they all wear the most up-to-date frocks, high-waisted backs, and well-applied trimmings, and all that marks the best and most novel ideas in modes. Many other excellent plays, delightful shows of novelties in the shops, people out in Bond Street and Regent Street in their new purchases in hats and coats and furs, carriages passing in which one notes well-known faces, invitations reappearing in one's letters on the breakfast-table—this is the London "little season," and how delightful it is, to be sure, in London now, except for the possible fogs and the new certain affliction of the fumes of the motor-bus!

The first thing to attend to in preparing the winter wardrobe is the cleaning and freshening of the dresses of last winter that were judged good enough to pack away in the spring, and the dyeing of the light gowns that have faded with the past summer's sun and the sea breezes. Fashion changes so quickly that it is more economical to have light frocks turned into a colour suitable for wearing out in winter than to lay them by for next summer, when they will be as likely as not too 'démodés

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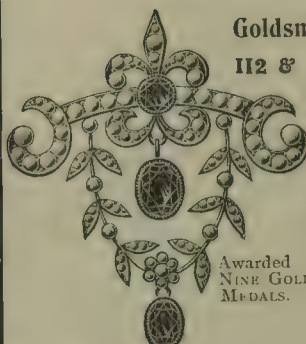
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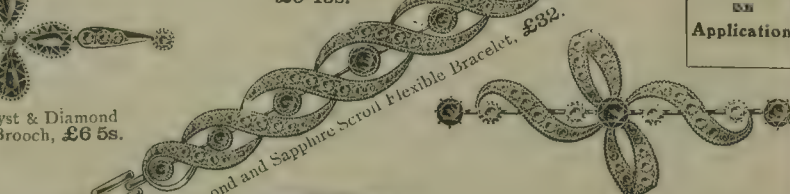
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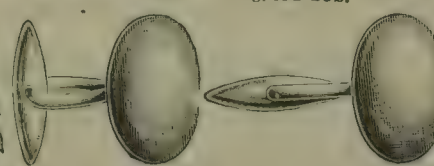
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to be worn. If the lining is removable, such dresses can usually be dyed whole. Foremost among dyers and dry-cleaners stands the firm of P. and P. Campbell, the Perth Dye Works. The magical results of renovation at their hands require to be seen to be believed. Silks and velvets, as well as ladies' cloth dresses and men's clothing, come back from them like new things, Messrs. Campbell's new catalogue gives a colour-list and prices for the different classes of goods. The firm has central receiving offices in most of the principal towns, and agents everywhere, through whom goods may be forwarded to their works at Perth carriage free, or urgent orders and light things may be posted direct to Campbell's, Perth.

Furs are the chief object of interest at the moment. The cold snap that may come at any hour must not find us lacking in these indispensable additions to the wardrobe, and indeed, it is even now more comfortable to walk in a nice fur tie and a tailor-made coat and skirt than in more cumbersome and less protective wraps. The furriers are all ready to show the designs that will be fashionable this winter. Their fashions are settled more early in the season than any others, just because it is needful to buy fur in good time. The better sort of furs grow increasingly scarcer and more costly. Seal-skin is very fashionable, and still of thinkable prices; fifty or sixty pounds will get you quite a good garment in this most becoming and lasting of furs. But sable is at famine rates. I saw the other day a quite little tie of natural black sable, the dearest because the scarcest of the species, which had just been bought by a lady of title for three hundred pounds; and she had got a bargain, too. Chinchilla is in high favour, and is singularly becoming, but its texture is by no means strong, and the surface is so easily spoiled by rain or fog that it is a more extravagant purchase than at first appears. In becoming and fashionable furs that the average well-to-do husband can afford himself the pleasure of offering to his wife may be classed the several varieties of fox, excluding the genuine silver fox, which is most rare and costly, but which is well replaced by "silvered" fox—that is, black fox into which white fox hairs have been worked by the furrier's art—and also amongst moderately priced furs come the martens, musquash, and grey squirrel. Stone-marten is very much favoured; it is a pale brown fur, shading off to almost fawn in the high lights; this pelt is thick and becoming, and it wears very well. In stone-marten a fair-sized tie or collar costs from eight pounds upwards, according to size and shading. Such garments in most furs are ornamented with tails, and heads too, very often. The shapes are simple; there is no collar, the tie lying flat on the shoulders, and closing only some inches below the throat to reveal the jabot of lace under the chin; or the fur is cut to fall down each side of the figure, leaving the centre of gown or coat uncovered. The fur tails not only trim the ends of the tie, but also appear against the bust as bordering the shoulder-pieces of the fur, and sometimes again at the back, or in front just above the waist-line. Throw-over ties are less worn now.



AN EVENING GOWN OF NET.

Here is the dress that is demanded by the "little season" of autumn: a simple yet smart frock in spotted net, with high belt and bows in velvet, and a lace ruche for trimming.

So much for the ties, as the furriers call everything shorter than a cape, from a mere throatlet to a pelerine. Muffs are made very large to suit the short-sleeved gowns that foolish fashion still requests women to wear. The newest sort of big muff is not stiffened, but is more like an oval-shaped sack, into which the arms, bare save for their gloves, can be easily thrust up to the elbow; while owing to the same softness of make, if the full size of the muff is not required, it crushes or wrinkles up on the arm to the desired dimensions. Tails are placed on muffs as trimming when the same decoration is used on the collar that the muff will accompany. The harmonious blending of furs and laces is also most fashionable. It is becoming to the last degree, and no better way of displaying a fine bit of old rose or Brussels point can be found than to set it at the throat of a seal, sable, or chinchilla cape; while a corresponding flounce can edge the bottom of the garment if available. A stole of squirrel or black fox will look particularly well if trimmed with pleatings of lace set on a piece of satin lining extended at the ends of the tie; and a fur coat is infinitely smarter if it be provided with ruffles at neck and sleeves of lace. Needless to add that for such a combination only real lace or very high-class imitation ought to be employed. Fur coats, little boleros of such furs as seal-skin, Persian lamb, astrachan, broadtail, and squirrel, are much trimmed with bands of gay fancy passementeries and embroideries. Coats just to turn the waist are also very fashionable. For a three-quarter-length coat, seal-skin is the best, as that fur sits to the figure so well and softly. Revers and vest of embroidery are also used on many smart fur garments.

The skirts are very generally stitched or trimmed in downward lines to about the ankle, and then again in lines round the skirt. Some of the skirts are cut in panels, finely stitched on to one another or to a foundation. In other cases, pleats are stitched down; and yet again, lines of velvet or silk braid are put down the skirt. Inch-wide black ribbon velvet as trimming has returned again to full fashion. Capes to finish the shoulders of coats are much liked. There is much diversity in the cut of the skirts. The choice is quite open between the new umbrella skirt, cut so as to fit closely round the hips and flare well at the feet, or the gathers, fullings, and pleatings at the waist which have recently been supreme. A corselet skirt also can be cut in either way. The perfect fitting round the hips and waist of a corselet top that is not gathered at all needs the cut of an excellent tailor. To resort to tiny pleatings or tuckings to draw the material into shape is an easier way of producing the desired effect successfully. It will be understood that, as yet all novelties are somewhat of the nature of "trial balloons"; still, the high-waisted back effects are so generally seen on new models that I think they are destined to stay the winter. FILOMENA.

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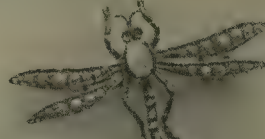
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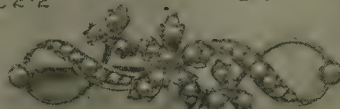
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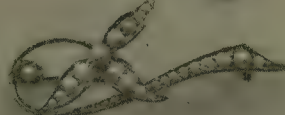
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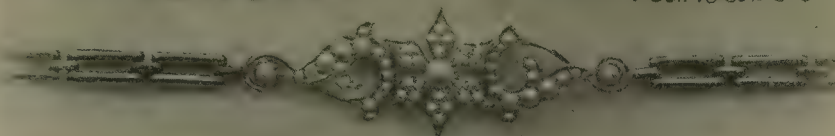
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DR. ANDREW WILSON'S OPINION.

In an interesting little work, recently published, Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., makes the following statements:

"Physiologists have been impressing upon us of late days that the limit of life is not bounded by the threescore and ten years of the Psalmist. They give us many examples of persons who died at ages varying from ninety to a hundred years. Certain enthusiasts tell us that if we lived more carefully we should increase the span of existence as a natural result. These opinions find a good deal of support in facts, but it is evident, at the same time, that many persons are not able to adjust their lives so as to attain to a ripe old age. There is the danger of wearing out prematurely to be faced—a danger caused, or at least favoured, by the excessive wear and tear to which the modern man is subjected. Now, among the measures which may be recommended to our attention by way of lengthening life's span, I think the use of Sanatogen is one of the most important and interesting."

In explaining why he formed this opinion, Dr. Wilson proceeds:

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ART NOTES.

A BOOK has perhaps never been so amply illustrated as Mr. Holman Hunt's two volumes, for he has, with the help of Messrs. Ernest Brown and Phillips, now set before his readers the most important points of his history of English Pre-Raphaelitism—his own paintings. Even had his book not been published, there was particular need of a comprehensive exhibition of his work; for while certain of his canvases are household words, and have had their millions of admirers, there has been no opportunity for the realisation of Mr. Hunt's life-work. At the Leicester Galleries a few paces will bring together the important landmarks of his long career; and a glance shows on one wall "The Lady of Shalott," "The Triumph of the Innocents," lent by Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M.P.; and "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," lent by Mrs. James Hall.

The Hogarth Room, whose name and associations are of the eighteenth century, accommodates perfectly, in place of its usual water-colours or mezzotints, the ardent and portentous canvases of this Pre-Raphaelite brother. Burlington House, it might have been thought, would hardly have held Mr. Holman Hunt's works, for their vast reputation has added cubits to their actual size in the mind's eye. But even though the mind's eye has exaggerated, it is surprising to find how admirably these pictures fit into the comparatively narrow compass of the Leicester Galleries. There is no crowding, no jostling on the walls, although it might have been expected that Mr. Hunt's fierce-hued pigments would have said hard words to one another. But the only struggle done has been safely achieved in paint, in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona"; and, rather than discord, peace is the result of this gathering of the canvases. The eye is attuned as soon as the gallery is entered:

Mr. Hunt's colour-schemes must be accepted, no evasion being possible, whatever the visitor's prejudices.

It is not difficult to understand why "The Shadow of the Cross," "The Light of the World," "The Scapegoat" and other of Mr. Holman Hunt's works have taken so important a place among modern pictures, even while lacking all those qualities that have con-

tributed to the making of most masterpieces of paintings, and to those of recent years especially. Beauty of colour, freedom of draughtsmanship, technical accomplishment, the understanding of light's amiable but irrevocable laws—these are qualities that are unknown to Mr. Hunt: and yet he has painted some of the most important pictures of his time. And it is easy to know why "The Shadow of the Cross" is counted among these. It has an idea, sentiment, emotion. All its laborious detail and arduous perfection has helped the central theme of the picture. Mr. Holman Hunt's attention has never wandered; each shaving on the floor about Christ's feet, each tool upon the wall, each ray of light has been painted in the full hope of adding to the realisation of the subject. No distractions have been found in the wayward beauty of nature. Thus, in such a picture the story is ardently told, and has the rare merit of perfect sincerity. There is no fumbling after beauty that is not fully comprehended, no searching for those things that are not within the artist's reach; the picture tells to the utmost all that its author would say, and in that sense is a perfect work of art.

In "The Scapegoat" we find more imagination, a stronger drama; it is, we think, Mr. Holman Hunt's masterpiece. Not only his heart and his toil are here, but his very limitations are advantageous to the picture. The untruth of his tones, the consequent unreality of his atmosphere, the violence of his colour, contribute to the cruel, breathless, uninhabitable aspect of the scene of the scapegoat's misery. And it is easy to understand the popularity of "The Light of the World," even while it must be admitted that Mr. Holman Hunt has painted more admirably in the two pictures of which we have written above. This work, of which the latest version is on tour in the Colonies, is represented at the Leicester Galleries by the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth's canvas, which is the original form of one of the most familiar

paintings of modern times. It is easy, we say, to understand the popularity of "The Light of the World," for its theme makes a great appeal; but we do not understand why "The Triumph of the Innocents" should find nearly equal favour. In it Mr. Holman Hunt has found a theme much less appropriate to his powers. Even as we write, Ruskin's fine



Photo, Léon Houet.

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tributed to the making of most masterpieces of paintings, and to those of recent years especially. Beauty of colour, freedom of draughtsmanship, technical accomplishment, the understanding of light's amiable but irrevocable laws—these are qualities that are unknown to Mr. Hunt: and yet he has painted some of the most important pictures of his time. And it is easy to know

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words of praise for this picture come back to us, and we would fain let them stimulate our enthusiasm, but we may not. "The Awakened Conscience," to which Ruskin also offered full praise, is one of the very few

might have been a much greater colourist than he afterwards became. Such is the evidence of fifty-six years ago, and such, strange to say, the evidence of the last picture to have come from his studio. This is "The

once more, and its colony of painters increasing, it lost, by sudden death, the presence of Mr. Osborne. An exhibition of his works, of which one of the last was a study of the fire on the Battersea banks of the Thames,



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important pictures that are absent from the walls of the Leicester Galleries. Here is the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," lent by the Corporation of Birmingham, a picture begun in 1850, and showing that Mr. Hunt

Lady of Shalott," the fine colour of which Mr. Holman Hunt has not equalled in all the intervening years.

Chelsea has its losses and its gains: even at the moment when its artistic prosperity seemed to be waxing

which sent burning oil far out on to the water, and made a rare pictorial effect, has been arranged, and opens during the month at Mr. Paterson's Gallery in Bond Street. W. M.

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One feature of the book is a description of the method by which an interest may be obtained in stocks and

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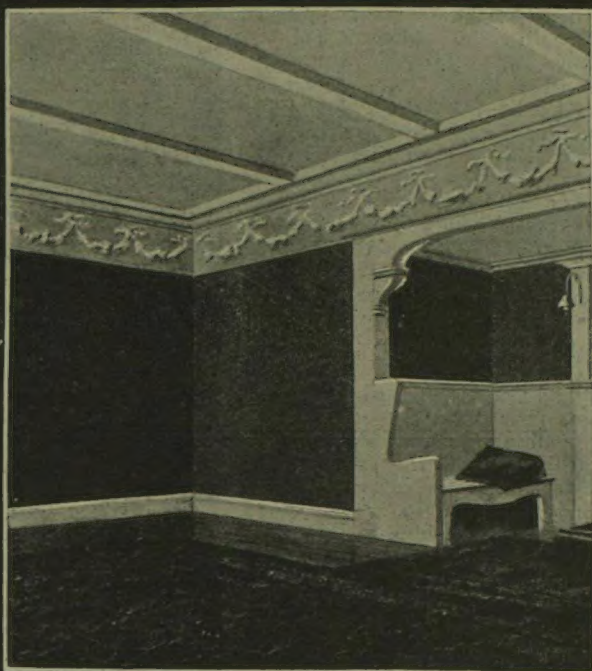
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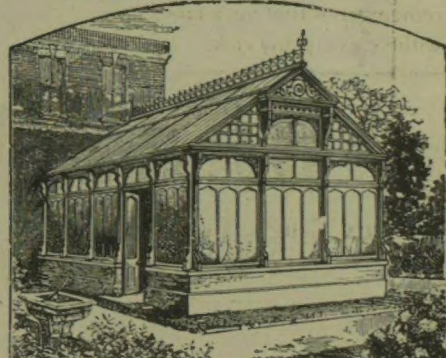
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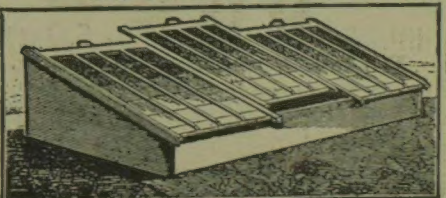
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 21, 1904) of MR. THOMAS BARNES WILLIAMS, of 98, Piccadilly, whose death took place on Aug. 8, has been proved by Frederick Reginald Hasluck, Alfred Griffin, and Arthur Mainley Cope, the value of the estate amounting to £60,141. The testator gives to his aunt, Betsy Ann Burton Williams, £2000, and a sum of £16,000 is to be held, in trust, for her for life and then as to £6000 to the widow of Dr. William R. Grove, and £10,000 to her children; to Marion Elise Norris £1000 and the income for life from £16,000, and then as she shall appoint; to Alfred Griffin £1300; to Lawton Robert Ford £1000; to Susan Perram and Charles Shoppee £500 each; and a few small legacies. He also gives £2000 for such charitable objects as his aunt may direct, and £2000 towards the research into the cause and treatment of cancer. The residue of his property he leaves to Marion Elsie Morris absolutely.

The will (dated June 16, 1890) of MR. HARRIS HEAL, of 47, Bryanston Square, and 196, Tottenham Court Road, who died on Aug. 13, was proved on Sept. 27 by John Heal, the brother, and Thomas Mark Merriman, the value of the property being £42,249. The testator gives £500 and the household furniture to his wife, Mrs. Helen Heal, and the residue is to be held in trust for her for life, and then as she shall appoint, and in default thereof, for his next-of-kin in the same manner as though he had survived her and died intestate.

The will (dated June 7, 1906) of MR. GEORGE CHARLES RAPHAEL, of 37, Portland Place, and Castle Hill, Englefield Green, who died on Sept. 3, was proved on Sept. 29 by William George Raphael and Richard Henry Raphael, the sons, and Philip Samuel Waley, the



Photo. Branger.

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value of the real and personal estate being sworn at £1,103,247. The testator gives his residence at Englefield Green, with the contents, to his son William George; £50,000, in trust, for his son Oscar Charles; £80,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mrs. Gertrude Emily Spielman, Mrs. Clara Melchior, Mrs. Elinor Jessel, Mrs. Mary Charlotte Waley, Mrs. Emilia Margaret Sebag-Montefiore, and Mrs. Ethel Maude Seligman; £2000

each to the sisters of his deceased wife, Ida Arndt, Louise Heymann, and Thea Cohnheim; £1000 each to his executors; £2000 to his nephew Lewis Raphael Schloss; and £250 each to his grandchildren. All other his property he leaves to his sons, William George and Richard Henry.

The will (dated May 31, 1900), with two codicils, of MR. JOHN HEDLEY, of 2, Croxteth Road, Liverpool, who died in March last, has been proved by Edmund David White, William Wainwright, and George Henry Hedley, the son, the value of the estate being £158,235. He gives £500 and £1500 per annum to his wife, Mrs. Georgina Hedley, while she remains his widow or an annuity of £500 should she again marry. Subject thereto, he leaves all his property, in trust, for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 18, 1905) of MR. HORACE DORMER TRELAWNY, late Royal Horse Guards, of Shotwick Park, Chester, whose death took place on April 15, has been proved by Canon the Hon. Kenneth Francis Gibbs and George Cosmo Abercromby, the value of the unsettled property being £33,225. The testator gives £500, household effects of the value of £1000, and such an annual sum as with what she will receive from settlements will make up £1250 a year, to his wife, Mrs. Maria Katharine Trelawny; £100 each to his executors; and the ultimate residue to his five daughters.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1894) with a codicil, of MR. EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Hill End, Mottram, Cheshire, Deputy-Chairman of the Great Central Railway, and at one time M.P. for the Hyde Division of Cheshire, who died on June 25, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Beardoe Chapman, the widow, George John Chapman,

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"It cost me no end of money in doctors' bills and for medicines, but I might just as well have thrown my money away for all the good I obtained. Occasionally I got relief, but it was only for a short time, and then the misery would return worse than ever. My spirits sank to a very low ebb, and I really thought there was no cure for me. Then I was fortunate enough to see an advertisement about Bile Beans, and I immediately bought a box. By persevering with the Beans my health soon showed signs of improvement. The bilious attacks were less frequent and painful, and I suffered less from the severe headaches. I continued to take Bile Beans until I was quite cured. It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the great benefits I have derived from Bile Beans, and I am never tired of recommending a medicine that has restored me to such sound health."

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Illustrated London News, Oct. 13, 1906.

AUTUMN CHILLS.

BEWARE of those sudden fits of shivering, that sense of chill all over your body, those twinges of neuralgia, headache, or pains in the muscle. It means that an autumn chill has gripped you, that your stomach and liver need toning up after the debilitating heat of the past summer.

Bile Beans are just the medicine you need to set your system in order. Bile Beans will defend you against the chills of autumn. A Bean at noon and a Bean at night will save you days of discomfort, and will ward off the imminent danger of liver chill, gastric catarrh, influenza, neuralgia, or rheumatism. Bile Beans for Biliousness, the safest, surest, and purest of family medicines, may be had of all chemists, at 1/12 or 2/9 per box.

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DON'T STROP YOUR RAZOR

Just Lather and Shave.

Actual size of the Gillette Safety Razor ready for use.



The **Gillette Safety Razor** is always sharp without stropping. The **Gillette** blades will give an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves each, without touching a strop. In fact, you forget you ever owned a strop. The blade is tightly held between the cap and guard, insuring absolute rigidity, and making it impossible to cut yourself. The **Gillette** is the only razor in which the blade can be adjusted for close or light shaving. The ideal razor for self shavers, and YOU should shave yourself.

Twelve double-edged blades with each set, good for nearly a year. A razor that is always sharp.

All blades aseptic. A new blade inserted in a second.

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THE SCOTCH WHISKY IN UNIVERSAL DEMAND IS

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the brother, and Astley Jepson, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £110,175. The testator gives his real estate at Mottram and the Manor of Hattersley to his wife for life, and then for his eldest son, with remainder to his eldest daughter should he leave no son, and in default of issue to his brother George John. He further gives £100 in trust for the poor of Mottram; his leasehold house in the Isle of Wight, with the furniture, to his wife; £250 to his brother; £200 each to his three godchildren; and an annuity of £100 to Ada Annie Awburn. The residue of his estate and effects he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his children, but should he leave no issue, then for his wife absolutely.

The will (dated June 18, 1881), with two codicils, of MR. RODOLPH ALEXANDER HANKEY, of 54, Warwick Square, senior partner in the firm of Thomson, Hankey and Co., 7, Mincing Lane, who died on Aug. 18, has been proved by Cyril Gurney and Lionel Musgrave Harvey, the executors, the value of the property amounting to £95,042. Subject to legacies of £500 each to

his executors, the testator leaves everything he shall die possessed of to his wife, Mrs. Clara Johanna Beata Hankey, absolutely. Under the provisions of the will of his father he charges the family property in Sussex and Rutland with the payment of £500 per annum to his wife, and with a portion of £10,000 for his younger children.

The Scotch Confirmation of the trust disposition and settlement of MR. COLLINGWOOD LINDSAY WOOD, of Freeland, Forgandenny, Perth, who died on July 10, granted to Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart., Arthur Nicholas Lindsay Wood, and John Crittle Mounsey, has been resealed in London, the value of the personal estate being £332,293.

The will (dated June 24, 1904) of MR. WILLIAM JACKSON, of 12, Forest Road, Cloughton, Birkenhead, who died on Aug. 8, was proved on Sept. 25 by William Jackson, the son, John Glynn, and Edgar Leicester Billson, the value of the property amounting to £66,629. The testator gives £1000 to his wife, or should she predecease him, then to his unmarried daughters; an

annuity of £400 to his son; and a few small legacies. A sum of £63,000 is to be held in trust to pay £700 per annum to his wife, and subject thereto in trust for his seven daughters. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

Messrs. Waring and Gillow have a special exhibition of MacWhirter drawings on show at their premises, 164-180 Oxford Street, W.

The University of London is to be congratulated on having started a three years' course of public illustrated lectures on "The History of Architecture," by Mr. Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. The lectures during the first year will deal with Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine architecture in such a manner as to appeal not only to the architect, but to the artist, the craftsman, and the general public. The first of these was given on Monday last in the University Buildings, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W., at 8 p.m.

GREAT FREE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Not a Competition, but a Free Gift Scheme.

THIS AUTUMN we are opening several NEW DEPARTMENTS for the sale of goods required, sooner or later, by every person in the Kingdom, rich and poor alike. To enable us to get our New Department Catalogues into circulation we have included in our advertising scheme a large sum to be distributed among our customers, and are issuing to every applicant for one or more of our new departments a numbered coupon entitling each customer to a prize.

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No. I. contains Costumes, Dresses, Skirts, Coats, Mantles, Millinery, Blouses, Furs, Umbrellas, Ladies' Boots, &c., at prices hitherto unheard of. Complete Costumes from 8s. 11d. Must be seen to be believed. Sample of materials and self-measurement form sent with each catalogue.

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No. II. contains clothing. Men's suits from 18s. 6d., made for good hard wear; nothing to touch them at the price yet on the market; Overcoats from 17s. 6d., usually sold at 32s., made from specially selected Tweeds and Overcoatings; Boots from 8s. 6d. Better value than anything yet advertised. Samples of cloth, self-measurement forms, and tape measure sent with each catalogue.

JEWELLERY AND PLATE DEPT.

No. III. contains Jewellery. All latest Novelties, Watches, Clocks, Sterling Silver Goods, Electro-plate, Cutlery, Purses, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Bags, Pencil Cases, Fountain Pens, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Toilet and Shaving Requisites, Opera, Marine and Field Glasses, Musical Instruments, Walking Sticks, Toys, Umbrellas, Cigars, &c., &c.

FURNITURE DEPT.

No. IV. contains inexpensive Household Furniture at Manufacturers' prices, 25 to 75 per cent. below usual prices, viz., Drawing, Bedroom and Dining-room Suites, Bedsteads, Bedding, Folding Chairs, Hall Furniture, Library and Office Furniture, Overmantels and Toilet Glasses, Wicker and Windsor Chairs, Dining, Kitchen, Fancy and Card Tables, Whatnots, &c., delivered to any part of the United Kingdom.

PIANO AND ORGAN DEPT.

No. V. contains Pianos and Organs direct from the Manufacturer at Wholesale prices, Cash or Terms. We supply a piano at £14 10s. cash, or send home on first payment of 10s. 6d. Usually sold at 25 guineas. Com-

pare our Prices, Materials and Workmanship, before deciding elsewhere.

BILLIARD TABLE DEPT.

No. VI. contains Billiard Tables, Portable, complete with stands; Billiard and Dining Tables; Special Cheap Tables for Working Men's Clubs; Cannon and Bagatelle Tables; Bagatelle Boards, and all Accessories; all best make. Cash or Credit. Also particulars of shop-soiled, Second-hand, and Tables returned from Hire. Genuine Bargains.

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No. VII. contains Conservatories, Greenhouses, Vineries, Forcing-Houses, Wall Covers, Melon, Cucumber and Garden Frames, Portable Wooden Buildings, Studios, Dark Rooms, Pavilions, Huts, Stables and Coach Houses, Loose Boxes, Shelters. Cycle Houses, Workshops, Incubators and Foster Mothers, Poultry Houses, Duck Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches, Rustic Houses, Arbours, Tennis Houses, Garden Arches, Seats, Vases, Chairs and Tables, Garden and Stable Barrows, Churches, Chapels, Mission Rooms, Hospitals, Club Houses, Bungalows, Offices, Billiard Rooms, Church Furniture and Stoves, Dog Kennels, Heating Apparatus, Horticultural Timber, Glass, Horticultural Manures, Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Syringes, Wire Netting, Coppers, Garden Hose, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Oct. 13, 1906.

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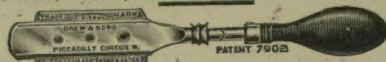
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Bissell's Cyco-bearing Carpet Sweepers.
No Noise, No Dust, No Wasted Effort.

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The special virtues of **THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC** for the Cure of **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM**, with a **CURATIVE** Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

ONE BOTTLE, price 9s., provides 3 Months' treatment.

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scald-head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk-crust, tetter and salt-rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

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